

United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 6334. A bill to authorize the use of oleomargarine by the armed forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H. R. 6335. A bill providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BRADLEY:

H. R. 6336. A bill to authorize the Postmaster General to lease to the Continental Southern Corp. the subsurface of the land on which is situated the United States post office at Long Beach, Calif., for the purpose of removing oil and other hydrocarbon substances therefrom; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H. R. 6337. A bill to amend the Social Security Act of 1935; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAND:

H. R. 6338. A bill to repeal the tax on transportation of persons; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 6339. A bill to amend the provisions of title VI of the Public Health Service Act relating to standards of maintenance and operation for hospitals receiving aid under that title; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WOODRUFF:

H. R. 6340. A bill to provide for the deduction from gross income for income-tax purposes of expenses incurred by farmers for the purpose of soil and water conservation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 6341. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 6342. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force to proceed with construction at military installations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. REES:

H. R. 6343. A bill to grant military leave with pay to substitute employees in the field service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DONDERO:

H. J. Res. 383. Joint resolution designating the first Tuesday of March of each year as National Teachers Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAND:

H. J. Res. 384. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the International Industrial Exposition, Inc., Atlantic City, N. J., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KNUTSON:

H. J. Res. 385. Joint resolution to provide for the reforestation and revegetation of the forest and range lands of the national forests, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. J. Res. 386. Joint resolution to authorize the President, following appropriation of the necessary funds of the Congress, to bring into effect on the part of the United States the loan agreement of the United States of America and the United Nations signed at Lake Success, N. Y., March 23, 1948; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. J. Res. 387. Joint resolution to authorize \$100,000 to provide adequate protection from flooding of the Susquehanna River in the Conklin-Kirkwood, N. Y., area; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HERTER:

H. Con. Res. 189. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing as a House document of the final report of the Select Committee on Foreign Aid, and authorizing the printing of 5,000 additional copies thereof; to the Committee on House Administration.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BRADLEY:

H. R. 6344. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Lupcho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROPHY:

H. R. 6345. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Irmgard Erfurt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARDY:

H. R. 6346. A bill for the relief of the estate of Jennie Gayle, deceased; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 6347. A bill for the relief of Huynh Ngoc Ho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERTER:

H. R. 6348. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria N. Laborde; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

H. R. 6349. A bill for the relief of Osmore H. Morgan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 6350. A bill for the relief of Angelina Gonzales y Soto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H. R. 6351. A bill for the relief of S2c Joseph T. Sytko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETERSON (by request):

H. R. 6352. A bill for the relief of Reno E. Stittley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROSS:

H. R. 6353. A bill for the relief of Ion Stanesco and Catherina Stanesco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H. R. 6354. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lella E. Colvin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1831. By Mr. BROOKS: Petition of Ben E. Neal, Sr., of Shreveport, La., on behalf of Mrs. Clara L. Fetterhoff, Shreveport, La., widow of Sgt. Paul H. Fetterhoff, ASN3233021; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1832. By the SPEAKER: Petition of J. C. Michael, Orlando, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1833. Also, petition of H. M. Barnhart, Mount Dora, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1834. Also, petition of W. S. Lincoln, Zephyrhills, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1835. Also, petition of T. S. Kinney, Orlando, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1836. Also, petition of Mrs. L. H. Anglemeyer, Orlando, Fla., and others, petitioning

consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1837. Also, petition of the Gippe sisters, Montevideo, Minn., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution urging defeat of universal military training; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1838. Also, petition of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Chelsea, Mass., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Wagner-Taft-Ellender housing bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1839. Also, petition of Hughes R. Hilliard, petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1840. Also, petition of the Best Foods, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the right to yellow margarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1948

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our eternal light, breathe Thy gracious power upon us and calm us with thought that reveals the way of wisdom. Purge us of all vanity and grant us a newer and clearer vision of the things we should do. Take from our lives intemperance and indulgence and fill every heart with fidelity to our Republic. As we consider our heritage, lift our heads and lead us to proclaim boldly those great moral and spiritual imperatives which give honor and vitality to a people. In our Redeemer's name we pray. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On April 17, 1948:

H. R. 358. An act for the relief of Hilario A. Goltia;

H. R. 387. An act for the relief of Hayato Harris Ozawa;

H. R. 420. An act for the relief of Esther Ringel;

H. R. 421. An act for the relief of Betty Isabel Schunke;

H. R. 560. An act to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Wilhemina Piper Enz;

H. R. 899. An act for the relief of Mrs. Keum Nyu Park;

H. R. 990. An act for the relief of William B. Moore;

H. R. 1859. An act for the relief of Philip Lee Sjoerd Huizenga;

H. R. 1912. An act for the relief of John A. Dilboy;

H. R. 1927. An act for the relief of Margaret Katherine Hume;

H. R. 2213. An act for the relief of A. J. Sprouffske;

H. R. 2250. An act for the relief of Mrs. Daisy A. T. Jaegers;



H. R. 2303. An act for the relief of Mitsu M. Kobayashi, who is the wife of Edward T. Kobayashi, a citizen of the United States;

H. R. 2425. An act for the relief of August Dane Tetuaeraro;

H. R. 2427. An act for the relief of Jose Cabral Lorenzo;

H. R. 2557. An act for the relief of Mable Gladys Vidulich;

H. R. 3039. An act for the relief of Mrs. Marian D. McC. Plein;

H. R. 3263. An act for the relief of Tech. Sgt. Tsuyoshi Matsumoto;

H. R. 3387. An act for the relief of Bruce Bros. Grain Co.;

H. R. 3569. An act to authorize the construction of a chapel and a library at the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N. Y., and to authorize the acceptance of private contributions to assist in defraying the cost of construction thereof;

H. R. 3849. An act for the relief of Domingo Gandarias;

H. R. 3968. An act for the relief of Olive Irene Milloglav; and

H. R. 4403. An act for the relief of Ladislao Valda, Elena Valda, and Stefano Valda.

On April 20, 1948:

H. R. 3300. An act for the relief of Martin A. King;

H. R. 4572. An act to amend section 7 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended, to provide for learners' permits, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4636. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing arts to protect the public health in the District of Columbia," approved February 27, 1929, as amended;

H. R. 4649. An act to provide that compensation of members of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board of the District of Columbia shall be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended;

H. R. 4739. An act to amend paragraph 1629 of the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to provide for the free importation of exposed X-ray film;

H. R. 5214. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5387. An act for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Department of the Treasury who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions and whose claims for such losses have been considered and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the recommendations of a Treasury claim board.

On April 21, 1948:

H. R. 927. An act for the relief of the estate of Mary D. Briggs, deceased;

H. R. 2633. An act for the relief of Claude T. Thomas, legal guardian of Elizabeth Ann Mervine, a minor, and the estates of Mary L. Poole, deceased, and Hazel S. Thomas, deceased;

H. R. 2645. An act to provide that appointments of United States commissioners for the Isle Royale, Hawaii, Mammoth Cave, and Olympic National Parks shall be made by the United States district courts without the recommendation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior;

H. R. 4118. An act to confirm title in fee simple in Thomas Loflin to certain lands in Rankin County, Miss.;

H. R. 3484. An act to transfer the Remount Service from the Department of the Army to the Department of Agriculture; and

H. R. 4326. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

On April 24, 1948:

H. R. 3703. An act to authorize transfer of surplus real property to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior for consoli-

dation of Federal holdings within areas administered by the National Park Service.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 334. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of James Harold Nesbitt, a minor;

H. R. 344. An act for the relief of Sylvester T. Starling;

H. R. 761. An act for the relief of the estate of Anthony D. Chamberlain, deceased;

H. R. 762. An act for the relief of Dudley Tarver;

H. R. 1275. An act to authorize the payment of certain claims for medical treatment of persons in the naval service; to repeal section 1586 of the Revised Statutes; and for other purposes;

H. R. 1667. An act for the relief of the estate of T. L. Morris;

H. R. 1747. An act for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Lee Novick and others;

H. R. 2399. An act for the relief of Joseph W. Beyer;

H. R. 2622. An act to authorize loans for Indians, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2728. An act for the relief of Darwin Slump;

H. R. 3113. An act for the relief of Bessie B. Blacknall;

H. R. 3328. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Coulter;

H. R. 4090. An act to equalize retirement benefits among members of the Nurse Corps of the Army and the Navy, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4399. An act for the relief of James C. Smith, Stephen A. Bodkin, Charles A. Marlin, Andrew J. Perlik, and Albert N. James;

H. R. 4490. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide salvage facilities, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4571. An act for the relief of the estate of Carl R. Nall; and

H. J. Res. 242. Joint resolution to confirm title in fee simple in Joshua Britton to certain lands in Jefferson County, Ill.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 550. An act for the relief of Lizzie Reynolds, administratrix of the estate of Grace Reynolds, deceased;

H. R. 1308. An act for the relief of H. C. Blering;

H. R. 3089. An act for the relief of Mississippi Central Railroad Co.;

H. R. 3550. An act for the relief of Jesse L. Purdy;

H. R. 3998. An act to provide for regulation of certain insurance rates in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5448. An act to amend sections 212 (b) and 231 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 295. An act to further amend the thirteenth paragraph of section 127a of the National Defense Act, as amended;

S. 309. An act designating American Indian Day;

S. 657. An act to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, so as to authorize crediting of service as a cadet, midshipman, or aviation cadet for pay purposes, and for other purposes;

S. 1050. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to promote the mining of potash on the public domain," approved February 7, 1927, so as to provide for the disposition of the rentals and royalties from leases issued or renewed under the act entitled "An act to authorize exploration for and disposition of potassium," approved October 2, 1917;

S. 1052. An act to fix the salaries of certain justices and judges of the Territory of Hawaii;

S. 1062. An act for the relief of Mrs. Christine West and Mrs. Jesse West;

S. 1206. An act for the relief of Jack O'Donnell Graves;

S. 1216. An act to repeal that part of section 3 of the act of June 24, 1926 (44 Stat. 767), as amended, and that part of section 13a of the act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 166), as amended by the act of July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 781), relating to the percentage, in time of peace, of enlisted personnel employed in aviation tactical units of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, and for other purposes;

S. 1281. An act for the relief of James B. Walsh;

S. 1599. An act to prescribe the pay and allowance of aviation cadets in the United States Air Force, and for other purposes;

S. 1925. An act to convey certain land to the city of Pierre, S. Dak.;

S. 1933. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in the State of Montana to school district 55, Roosevelt County, Mont.;

S. 1941. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to John F. Compton, formerly John Crazy Bull, a patent in fee to certain land;

S. 2033. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize an increase of the number of cadets at the United States Military Academy and to provide for maintaining the corps of cadets at authorized strength," approved June 3, 1942 (56 Stat. 306);

S. 2034. An act to increase the number of midshipmen allowed at the United States Naval Academy from the District of Columbia;

S. 2518. An act to amend the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs and agencies of the United Nations, and to make other provision with respect to the participation of the United States in such organization; and

S. J. Res. 206. Joint resolution consenting to an interstate boundary compact by and between the States of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6055. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. GURNEX, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. McKELLAR, and Mr. HAYDEN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5728. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal



Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, and Mr. RUSSELL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5607. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BALL, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, and Mr. TYDINGS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### SWEDISH PIONEERS COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

Mr. TWYMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. TWYMAN. Mr. Speaker, on the 30th of March the President exercised his veto on House Joint Resolution 251. This measure would have authorized the issuance of a special stamp commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the coming of the Swedish pioneers to the Middle West. In doing this, I feel that the President was ill-advised. By taking such action, he has disappointed a large number of American citizens of Swedish ancestry and has disappointed Swedes abroad. This was to have been a 5-cent stamp primarily for foreign postage. It would have corresponded with a series of stamps authorized by the Swedish Government to be used in correspondence between the two countries. We all know that this would have been a fine good-will gesture.

Furthermore, contrary to the general understanding, there is a real profit to the Post Office Department by reason of the issuance of commemorative stamps. So many are purchased and not used as postage. The Second Assistant Postmaster General appeared before our committee and agreed that the commemorative stamp business was very profitable.

In a day or so, House Joint Resolution 251 will be called up again. It is hoped that we can obtain a sufficient number of votes to enact this worth-while legislation.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee

on Appropriations may have until midnight tonight to file its report on the supplemental Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN reserved all points of order on the bill.

#### SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 551, Rept. No. 1820), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 334, giving the consent of Congress to the compact on regional education entered into between the Southern States at Tallahassee, Fla., on February 8, 1948. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the joint resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LODGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article by Sumner Welles.

Mr. ROBERTSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances and include in one a statement made by the attorney general of the State of North Dakota before the Judiciary Subcommittee of the United States Senate, and in the other a statement by Dr. Jonathan A. Munro, of the Agricultural College, before the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations of the United States Senate.

#### A STAMP COMMEMORATING THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF SETTLEMENT BY SWEDISH PIONEERS SHOULD BE APPROVED

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. TWYMAN] in directing attention to the message of the President returning to this House, without approval, House Joint Resolution 251, of which my colleague and a member of my committee is the author. The House, in my opinion, should support the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. TWYMAN] in his request that the House override the veto of the President. In fact, I do not believe the Presi-

dent had an opportunity to have all the facts, otherwise he would not, in my judgment, veto the resolution.

It is the purpose of this joint resolution to authorize a stamp commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the coming of the Swedish pioneers to the Middle West. After the message from the President was received the Post Office and Civil Service Committee took under consideration the views expressed in the message. The committee instructed me to bring to the attention of the House that the committee is still of the unanimous opinion that on occasion Congress should be able to determine some historical events which should be commemorated through means of a commemorative stamp and that the committee is still of the opinion that the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the great Swedish pioneers to America, and who have contributed so much in the building of the great Middle West, is of sufficient importance and merit to warrant the issuance of a commemorative stamp.

Since both the House and the Senate unanimously passed this resolution providing for such commemorative stamp, the committee feels that the Congress should again express its approval of this stamp so that issuance will be authorized and directed.

The President premises his disapproval of the stamp on the possible lack of facilities in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. I have today ascertained from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving that they are in position to produce at least five additional commemorative stamps over and above those presently on order from the Postmaster General.

In the past 10 years the Postmaster General has personally approved 108 commemorative stamps, and none have been authorized by action of Congress. It would just seem to me that now, when the Congress did go on record unanimously to approve this stamp, that we ought to sustain our own position and our own judgment in this instance and go on record affirmatively for the issuance of such stamp. Incidentally, this is one piece of legislation that does not cost the Government anything. In fact it yields a profit to the Treasury.

Mr. Speaker, if the membership of this House could have a chance to review the list of commemorative stamps issued by the Post Office Department in the past 10 years, I dare say that you will find very few that are more worthy of consideration than a stamp to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the coming of the Swedish pioneers to the Middle West and who contributed so much in the building of a better and finer America. The resolution of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. TWYMAN] should be approved.

#### STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, it is hard to believe that the State Department



can blunder the way it does without deliberately trying to do so.

At a time when American taxpayers are being soaked for hundreds of millions to be poured into Germany, supposedly to combat communism there, the State Department here auctions off the property of the German Embassy and thus creates almost ideal propaganda for the Communists to use with the Germans.

So far as I know there is no precedent in history for auctioning the furnishings of a defeated country.

This blunder comes right on top of action by the State Department in keeping the Hoffman ERP staff in the dark over the schedule of hand-out shipments to Europe. As the Marshall plan outpourings begin to move in volume, the least that can be done is to keep the whole story on top of the table.

Secret diplomacy lost World Wars I and II. Secret tactics now in spending the Marshall-plan billions would compound the failure. The Truman-Marshall-Vandenberg policy of propping up Socialist rulers everywhere is juvenile enough at its best. Its failure will be guaranteed if State Department methods of secrecy and conniving become its modus operandi.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VAIL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two newspaper articles.

Mr. MCGREGOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he expects to make in Committee of the Whole this afternoon and include extraneous matter.

Mr. COLE of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial on Federal aid to education from the St. Joseph News-Press entitled "Missouri Would Lose."

#### MORE WINE FOR BRITAIN

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, some of my constituents have wanted to know whether or not wine is included in the list of commodities being furnished under the European recovery program. Before answering their letters I called our Committee on Foreign Affairs and was informed very definitely that wines are not on the list being supplied to the participating countries. Last week the committee sent a mimeographed statement to all Members of the House. This statement says these wine questions arose apparently from a misunderstanding of the Paris CEEC report and that "wine imports will not be financed by the European recovery-program funds." This statement is true.

While we are supplying bread, coal, and tobacco, we are not supplying any wine. However, Mr. Bevin has been quite candid with us. In his Paris report—volume II, page 106—he tells us that in each of the 4 years before the war, the United

Kingdom imported an average of 750,000 hectoliters of wine. With the help of our British loan the United Kingdom wine imports for this fiscal year are estimated at 990,000 hectoliters. Next year with the help of ERP money the United Kingdom hopes to import 830,000 hectoliters or some 80,000 more hectoliters than they imported during the 4 years preceding the war when American taxpayers were not paying for her necessities. Now, Mr. Speaker, while it is true that we may not be directly furnishing wine to participating countries, it cannot be denied that by furnishing such necessities as food, clothing, and machinery, we are permitting these countries to use their own funds for larger quantities of wine. The ECA will permit Britishers to imbibe more wine than they did in prewar days. Mr. Speaker, do you think it just that Americans should be asked to deny themselves many things in order that a socialized England can drink more wine? I do not.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. MEADE of Kentucky asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two newspaper articles.

#### THE TAFT-ELLENDER-WAGNER BILL, S. 866

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, revise and extend my remarks and include certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, whether or not we shall have a comprehensive national housing program this session in answer to the overwhelming demand of our people generally, and especially of veterans, is now squarely up to the House. At a time when the United States is taking the leadership for world reconstruction and when our youth may be called on for new sacrifices in the interests of the Nation, it is only fitting that their needs in a critical housing shortage should be recognized and met. History gives us ground for grave concern. A bill, similar to the modernized Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill which just passed in the other body, passed the Senate in the Seventy-ninth Congress but died in the House as it was not reported out of committee. The Banking and Currency Committee now announces hearings to begin next week; so far so good. Members interested in this legislation will have an opportunity at the hearings to demonstrate their support by testifying or filing a statement with the committee.

But we must not have a repetition of 1946. Veterans have expressed themselves decisively through the National Veterans' Housing Conference held here in Washington on March 1, 1948. Members of the House have expressed themselves through their signatures on discharge petition No. 6 for the bill. The majority report of the Joint Committee

on Housing has already supported the most controversial features of the bill after full public investigation—low rent federally assisted housing, slum clearance, and urban redevelopment—and the other body has not only included these in the bill, but has also restored the rural housing title. Amendments to bring the House bill in line with the bill passed in the other body will be proposed if it must be brought up on the discharge petition. But I sincerely hope that a renewed effort to get signatures on the discharge petition, especially among those of the 204 veterans in the House who have not yet signed, will be made unnecessary by seasonable committee action, and that we shall not have a repetition of the oleo situation on housing.

There is appended hereto the principal resolution adopted by 1,350 official delegates from posts and chapters of the following national veterans' organizations recognized by the National Veterans' Housing Conference held in Washington, D. C., February 29 and March 1, 1948: Veterans of Foreign Wars, Catholic War Veterans, Jewish War Veterans of the United States, American Veterans of World War II, Disabled American Veterans, American Veterans Committee, Marine Corps League, the Italian American War Veterans, American Prisoners of War, the Army-Navy Union. Also in attendance at this conference were delegates from many American Legion posts, who were also recognized by the conference, mayors of leading cities, representatives of municipal housing authorities, of trades unions, welfare organizations, and other civic groups.

#### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE NATIONAL VETERANS' HOUSING CONFERENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 1, 1948

##### Resolution 1 T-E-W bill

Whereas the housing shortage has become critically aggravated by World War II;

Whereas the impact of this shortage is falling on all groups of Americans, but especially on veterans and their families;

Whereas although the quantity of homes now being built is at a high rate, too many, due either to exorbitant sales prices or rentals, are beyond the financial reach of most veterans;

Whereas there exists a special problem for the families in the lowest income brackets for whom decent housing cannot be provided without direct Government aid;

Whereas all possible aids should be extended by the Federal Government to private enterprise to help provide housing for moderate income families at sales prices within the \$6,000 range for single family dwellings, and rentals within the \$50 per month per unit range;

Whereas financial aid is needed to help municipalities remove the expensive, health-destroying, socially undesirable slums in our cities; and

Whereas the accumulated evidence shows a present need for a program of rural housing as well as rural nonfarm housing: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the National Veterans Housing Conference, assembled at Washington, D. C., February 29 and March 1, 1948—

1. That the Federal Government should adopt at this Eightieth session of Congress a national housing policy and program to provide within 10 years for American families generally a decent place in which to live.

2. That such a policy should be contained in a single piece of comprehensive housing



legislation, so that all phases of the problem, housing and slum clearance, public and private, rural and urban, may be dealt with in a unified, integrated, and coordinated manner.

3. That the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill (S. 866 and H. R. 2523), containing the framework for putting into effect such a national housing policy and program should be enacted immediately.

4. That Members of the House of Representatives are urged to sign immediately discharge petition No. 6 of the Eightieth Congress, and that failure of Members of the House to sign discharge petition No. 6 can be regarded by the conference as opposition to the bill.

Following is letter of endorsement of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, second largest veterans' organization in the United States:

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS,  
OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, D. C., April 15, 1948.

To All Members of the House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This is an urgent appeal for your signature on discharge petition No. 6, which will relieve the House Committee on Banking and Currency from further responsibility for H. R. 2523, the House companion bill to the T-E-W bill.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars 1947 National Encampment unanimously endorsed the T-E-W bill with certain amendments which closely coincide with those recently proposed by Senator FLANDERS and approved by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. For this reason we are asking your assistance and cooperation to insure the passage of this long-range housing bill during the present session of Congress.

Many of our departments and posts have requested information as to whether or not their representatives in the House have signed discharge petition No. 6. If you have already done so, or intend to do so in the near future, please advise this office accordingly so that we might relay this information to our membership.

We sincerely hope that you will indicate favorably your desire to assist in the furtherance of this important legislative objective of the Veterans of Foreign Wars by signing discharge petition No. 6.

Respectfully yours,

OMAR B. KETCHUM,

Director.

Following is letter from a private housing project developed under New York's Urban Redevelopment Companies Act, showing the enormous housing shortage with 100,000 requests for 8,755 apartments, the majority from veterans of World War II:

STUYVESANT TOWN CORP.,

New York, N. Y., March 17, 1948.

Hon. JACOB K. JAVITS,

Congress of the United States,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of March 10, 1948, concerning request for application No. 39201, filed by Mr. Joseph A. Mandato.

We regret that we cannot make any commitments in advance, before the various buildings are made available to us by the contractor. So far we have rented only 8 buildings out of the final number of 35, and as other buildings become ready for occupancy, those who can be accommodated will be notified.

While we assure you that Mr. Mandato's request will receive our full and sympathetic consideration, we think you should know that we have received more than 100,000 re-

quests for only 8,755 apartments. The majority of these requests are from veterans of World War II. Under the circumstances, we feel it would be a disservice for us to offer him any encouragement, and we must suggest that he should not relax his efforts to find accommodation elsewhere.

Very truly yours,

C. H. HUEBNER,  
Resident Manager.

Following is an editorial from the New York Herald Tribune of Thursday, April 22, 1948, on the same subject. The endorsement by this editorial of the public housing title of the bill is extremely important in view of the charges made that this title is socialistic:

#### THE SENATE VOTES ON HOUSING

The Senate's debate on housing turned, as forecast, on the public housing provisions of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill. Yesterday the Senate refused to be fooled by Senator CAIN's red herring, an attempt to limit public housing to families on relief. This would have turned public housing projects into veritable almshouses, in contradiction of every sound principle of public welfare and public housing. The Senate did well to repudiate it.

We hope this foreshadows today a prompt approval of the bill, including the public housing sections, and its early acceptance by the House. Without public housing the bill can hardly pretend to be either comprehensive or long range. The amendments that have now been made appear to have removed every reasonable objection, even those raised by the dogged Senator McCARTHY.

A national housing policy that is likely to pull the Nation out of its chronic housing shortage has at last been formulated and spelled out. It is a delicate compromise among many contending forces. It should be implemented, not emasculated.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MERROW asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. DEVITT asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. MacKINNON asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a speech entitled "Patriotism, Its Duty and Value," by the Most Reverend John Ireland, notwithstanding the fact that the cost of said speech is \$213.

#### OLEOMARGARINE VERSUS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, as long as this battle is oleo versus the people, I am satisfied. I do not want to be personal about this anyway. For that reason I will not use the names of the corporations who are making this oleo—I will just give them numbers. However, I assure you that I have the names and addresses from the Congressional Library in case you could wish to check them.

First, I call attention to the fact that last year, 14 of the largest dairy corpora-

tions in the United States made \$4,000,000 less than they did the year before. However, I am glad they kept this battle of oleo versus the people on the basis of the housewife, because they are in a very bad position when they talk about the profits of oleo manufacturers. These oleo people that are making two to seven times the profits of 1940 surely do not need your sympathy.

Do you not feel sorry for this company which in 1940 could make only \$1,727,000 but last year made \$12,757,000?

Do you not feel sorry for No. 2, which made \$801,000 in 1940, and last year made \$5,288,000?

Do you not feel sorry for No. 3 corporation which made \$242,000 in 1940, and in 1947 made \$1,700,000?

Then I know you will have to put some onions in your eyes to draw the tears on this one—No. 4—which corporation was \$48,000 in the red in 1940, but in 1946 they were able to make \$190,000.

I am not opposed to people or corporations making profits, because I know it takes money to run the Government. I do want you to be sure to keep this oleo-versus-the-people argument on the basis of the good housewife. However, she may wake up on election day if the price of oleo goes up 10 or 15 cents, and you will have a hard time to explain to her how that happened. But I do not want you to shed any tears for the oleo manufacturers. They seem to be getting along very satisfactorily. If they are making three times as much oleo and up to seven times the net profits they did in 1940, I do not see why they have been so eager to obtain legislation that gives them still more favorable legislative consideration when they now have more legislative protection than is provided the dairy people. They surely appear to be very difficult to please legislatively.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

#### INCREASED PAY FOR POSTAL WORKERS

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, in Mr. Pearson's column in the Washington Post, I was quoted as having made the statement at the Republican caucus that I was opposed to any raise for postal employees. Whoever gave Mr. Pearson that information ought to be more careful in checking his facts, because everyone present knows that I made no statement which, by any stretch of the imagination, could be so construed. At that time I very definitely stated, as I have on numerous occasions, that I favored a salary increase for postal employees, commensurate with the increase of the cost of living.

#### A GOVERNMENT OF LAWS OR MEN?

Mr. MacKINNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 min-



ute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Secretary of Commerce refused to transmit the Condon letter in response to House Resolution 522. He declined to do so by virtue of an order issued by the President notwithstanding the fact that a law adopted by Congress and signed by the President requires the Secretary of Commerce to make such reports "as he may be required to do by either House of Congress." This raises the question as to whether we in the United States have a government of laws or a government of individuals. It raises the question as to whether a Presidential order is of greater validity than the law of the land.

When the Pauley matter was up and the executive department was attempting to shield Pauley, I pointed out to the House that we were letting ourselves in for a lot of future trouble by bowing to the demand of the executive department that a joint resolution was necessary to open up public records to public scrutiny. Now we are up to the same point in the Condon matter only now the executive department goes a step further and refuses to produce the material even with a resolution. We have subpoenaed, we have resolved, we have appeared personally, and we are met at each turn of the road by claims of secrecy. They say it is not in the public interest—but the public interest in our form of government is supposedly determined by laws and not by men.

A claimed independence of the executive branch is the ground for refusal. But is the independence of the legislative branch and its capability for acquiring the facts upon which to legislate to be destroyed by the establishment of a superexecutive branch that refuses to open up its records of public business on public servants to public scrutiny by the elected legislative representatives of the people. Under our Constitution the independence of each branch was never intended to exempt it from the exercise of the constitutional functions of the other branches. The Constitution provides for a separation of powers into three main branches and no branch is immune from the exercise of the constitutional powers vested in the other branches. The exercise of such assigned powers does not interfere with the constitutional independence of any branch. Was the independence of the judiciary destroyed when the legislative branch impeached a Federal judge? Was the independence of the Congress destroyed when the executive department 2 years ago prosecuted and convicted one of its committee chairmen? Was the independence of Congress destroyed 2 weeks ago when the House pursuant to a court subpoena made available certain records of the Committee on Un-American Activities, or yesterday when a Member was permitted to testify in court? Was the independence of the executive branch destroyed when Congress investigated certain oil leases on

naval reserves made by the executive branch and uncovered by the Teapot Dome scandal? Is the independence of the executive department destroyed when Congress appropriates money for the executive branch, when the President vetoes a bill or the courts find a law or department action to be unconstitutional or invalid? Is the President's independence destroyed by the fact that his appointments must be confirmed and his treaties ratified? The answer to each of these questions is clearly "No." And the independence given to the executive branch by the Constitution will not be destroyed or even impaired by complying with the law and making the Condon letter available so all may see. Under our form of government no single department is absolutely independent. Ours is a government of checks and balances and each branch must yield to the constitutional powers of the other departments in their assigned fields. The failure of the Secretary of Commerce, who is a creature of congressional statute and not a constitutional officer, to make the Condon letter available to Congress constitutes, in my opinion, a violation of the law under which his department is organized. His action is a contempt of Congress. For the contempt he has committed this House may, under the rule laid down by the Supreme Court in *Jurney against McCracken*, bring him before the bar of the House and sentence him. If that is done on motion for a writ of habeas corpus we will have decided by the courts whether the public interest is to be what some official says it is or what the statutory law says it is. If ours is still a government of laws, the law will prevail.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and in each to include an editorial.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on the subject of the foot-and-mouth disease.

#### DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL SENT TO CONFERENCE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6055) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate; and that the Chair appoint conferees.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, ENGEL of Michigan, STEFAN, CASE of South Dakota, KEEFE, CANNON, KERR, and MAHON.

#### MEMORIAL DAY AT GETTYSBURG

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, Gettysburg, Pa. is in my district and is America's greatest national shrine. It has been a regularly established custom to have an annual memorial service on Memorial Day in that cemetery, and the speeches are made from the same rostrum from which Abraham Lincoln made his famous address. It has been my privilege and pleasure to preside at these ceremonies during the 8 years I have represented that district and during that time I have secured the speakers from year to year, and I have had the great and the near-great.

This year on Memorial Day we will have no other and no less a person to deliver the principal address than the Honorable Speaker of this House, the man who might be your next President. We are going to have a great day. We have never had less than 10,000 people there on that occasion and we look for a great many more this year.

The page boys of the House are going by chartered busses.

Those Members of Congress who have never had the pleasure of visiting Gettysburg I know will want to be there. The ceremony will be broadcast over a national hook-up and there will be 2,000 little boys and girls strewing flowers over the graves of the old Union veterans. It is a ceremony that is long-established and never changes. It is a ceremony of such beauty and patriotism that it brings tears to your eyes. Those of you who have been there before will want to come again for this occasion.

I shall announce this program occasionally between now and then for I am sure you will want to attend this national memorial service held in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, on Memorial Day, Monday, May 31, at 2 o'clock p. m.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, DREW PEARSON, AND THE FBI

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, hardly a week passes that Drew Pearson does not make some vicious lying attack on me. In Sunday's paper he said that I was threatening to impeach President Truman with reference to the Condon case. I made no such threats.

Much as I disagree with him on his blunders on the so-called civil-rights program, there is one thing on which President Truman and I agree: neither of us would believe Drew Pearson on oath.

As to the Condon case, we are going to use every legitimate means to secure the FBI's letter concerning Dr. Condon.

I have also introduced a bill to make the FBI an independent agency. If you will sign petition number 15 now on the clerks desk and help bring this bill out



and pass it, J. Edgar Hoover will uncover enough to drive every Red from the Federal pay roll and put a stop to this insidious movement that is going on to undermine this country.

I hope every one of you will sign that petition today. Let us make the FBI an independent agency so that it may reach throughout the earth and keep us informed as to what is going on.

Then we can prevent another Pearl Harbor, or another Bogota.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a letter he received from the Chamber of Commerce of Monroe, La.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. LYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, in two to include editorials and in the other a newspaper article.

Mr. TABER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

#### THE PALESTINE SITUATION

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, the situation in the Middle East and in Palestine is daily becoming more alarming. I am very fearful that within 3 weeks we are going to have reports from that area of unnecessary bloodshed, as well as the sacrifice of many lives, including women and children, both Jewish and Arabian.

Mr. Speaker, mistakes have been made somewhere along the line. This is the first test of any importance that the United Nations has had. There has been up to date too much fumbling with the situation. It is time for the United States Government to take the lead in adopting a firm policy immediately so that there will be no more unnecessary bloodshed.

The policy of appeasement in this controversy is the wrong policy. As I said previously, the failure of the United Nations and the failure of the United States to properly lead in the situation is going to cause us many sorrows and heart pangs in the way of loss of life and bloodshed which will undoubtedly occur unless a firm stand is taken immediately in the Middle East and in Palestine. The United States should desist in its worthless efforts to impose a trusteeship upon all of Palestine. The Arabs have defi-

antly stated that they will never accept a permanent trusteeship. This defiance is a violation of the obligations taken by the Arab states in joining the United Nations. In threatening to invade, and in actually invading Palestine with its armed forces, the Arab states are engaging in a war of aggression against a neighboring country. This also is an undeniable violation of their commitments to the United Nations. Furthermore, by embargoing the shipment of arms for distribution by the United Nations Commission to the Jewish people for defense purposes only, the State Department is making it that much easier for aggressor nations to wage an unjustifiable attack. Decisive action must be taken now or we will later regret the horrible sacrifices and bloodshed which will inevitably occur.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

#### THE LATE JAMES V. MCCLINTIC

Mr. PEDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. PEDEN. Mr. Speaker, for 20 years, James V. McClintic represented the Seventh Congressional District of Oklahoma in Congress. In this capacity he served not only the people of Oklahoma, but his country in the most capable, sincere, and honorable manner.

The news of his death on April 22 brought a sense of real loss to all who knew him. It marked the passing of a good man, a loyal public servant, a true pioneer, and a lover of his fellow Americans. His long tenure of service in this House is evidence of the faithful way in which he represented the people of western Oklahoma.

James McClintic was born in Robertson County, Tex., on September 8, 1878. Two years later his parents moved to Groesbeck, Limestone County, Tex., where Jim attended the public schools. Later, he completed his formal education at the Add-Ran University, Waco, Tex. Jim accepted a position with a wholesale dry-goods company at St. Louis, Mo., and continued in such employment until he moved to the Oklahoma Territory in 1902.

Even as a youth, Jim McClintic was interested in Oklahoma Territory, and he early determined to make his home there. He participated in the great land drawing at El Reno when Oklahoma Territory was opened for settlement, but his luck was not so good in obtaining a homestead when the lottery was held. He was not content to abandon his interest in this new land and, in later years, he told of his determination to make his home there in these words:

The impression gained on this first trip was so fastened on me that it was not possible to resist the temptation to go to Oklahoma Territory and cast my lot with those who were willing to suffer the hardships of a new country in order to begin life anew. Therefore, I bought a ticket to the last station on the Frisco Railroad, which was Snyder, Okla., and for over 30 years I have been proud to call this my home.

He had the pioneer spirit which is the true heritage of those born in the great Southwest. He had the willingness to work, the desire to help open new frontiers, and the tenacity of spirit to follow his vision. He grew up with and became a part of the great State of Oklahoma.

In 1908, Jim McClintic was appointed clerk of the town of Snyder, Okla., and, from this date to his death, his life was devoted to public service. He later served as a member of the Oklahoma House of Representatives, the Oklahoma State Senate; and, in 1914, when the Seventh Congressional District was organized, he was elected as a Democrat to the Sixty-fourth Congress. He served continuously until 1934. Soon thereafter, he was appointed executive secretary to Gov. E. W. Marland, of Oklahoma, and held this position until he was appointed assistant traffic director for the District of Columbia in 1939. Later, he was selected as special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior. During World War II, he became the congressional liaison officer for the War Department before retiring on VE-day.

In paying tribute to Jim McClintic, it is well to recall his important work as a Member of this body. His outstanding abilities earned him assignments on the Naval Affairs Committee and, later, on the Ways and Means Committee. If Jim McClintic were still in the House today, he would certainly be foremost among those demanding a strong air force for the defense of this country. He was an early advocate for placing the Air Force on an equal status with the Army and Navy. He recognized the potential value of air power for preparedness and national defense, and bent every effort to secure an adequate air force for the United States. In a typical speech in 1934, he commented upon the growing air-mindedness of the American people and stated:

The major percentage of our citizens feels and knows that the air offers more possibilities for future development than anything else and that time is not far distant until planes will be circling the globe; then nations will lay aside all types of obsolete weapons of offense and defense and unless we have the newest and most up-to-date instrumentalities that can be provided by mankind, we cannot hope to carry on in a successful way.

Jim McClintic's death is a real loss to Oklahoma and particularly to southwestern Oklahoma—a place that he loved so much. His death is a loss to the Nation, for he was a loyal American who had a sense of duty and responsibility and always worked for the best interest of this country. He was a good Democrat, and was loved by both Democrats and Republicans alike. His friendly smile, warm handshake and understanding manner will be missed by all who knew him. His death is significant in that it marks the passing of another of those individuals who put friendship and loyalty to country above everything else.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PEDEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.



Mr. DOUGHTON. I would like to pay a word of tribute in connection with the beautiful sentiments expressed by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. PEDEN] regarding the services of Jim McClintic while he was a Member of this House.

Mr. McClintic was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means for a number of years while I had the honor to be its chairman, and there were bonds of friendship between us until the day of his death. I regarded him as one of the most useful, diligent, capable, and outstanding members of that committee. He attended sessions regularly. He was always courteous and kind, and he made a great contribution to the work of our committee while he was a member. When he left the House I regarded his leaving as a distinct loss, not only to the House and the country, but to the Committee on Ways and Means. I regarded him from the point of ability as the equal of any man who served on that committee while I had the honor of being its chairman. I extend my deepest sympathy to the bereaved family on the loss they, the committee, the Congress, and the country have sustained.

Mr. PEDEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PEDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. It was my privilege to serve as a Member of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Ways and Means with our distinguished friend, Hon. James McClintic. I believe the gentleman from Oklahoma will bear me out that the very day before his death I was asking him about Jim McClintic and how he was getting along. I join with the gentleman from Oklahoma and my distinguished former chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in paying deserved tribute to this outstanding patriot and statesman, who rendered such distinguished service to his district, State, and Nation.

Mr. PEDEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PEDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. It was my privilege to serve with Jim McClintic in this House for 14 years. Thomas Jefferson once said there were three questions to ask of an applicant for public office: Is he honest, is he qualified, is he faithful? Jim McClintic measured up to that standard.

There is another qualification that our distinguished friend, Jack Garner, pointed out to me when I first came to Congress. He said that the one qualification most needed in this House was moral courage. I have never known a man to possess moral courage to a higher degree than that manifested by Jim McClintic under the most trying conditions.

I join with the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma and my other colleagues in expressing my sorrow at his untimely passing away, and my sympathy for his bereaved family.

Mr. PEDEN. I thank the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PEDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, although I did not have the privilege of serving in this great body with Jim McClintic, I have known him as a friend for a long time. Jim McClintic represented the great southwestern part of the State of Oklahoma, the Seventh Congressional District, but his record and achievements were not limited to that section. He was known everywhere, and the love of Oklahomans for him extended throughout the length and breadth of our State. I join with my colleagues in expressing my own sorrow over his untimely passing and in extending my deepest sympathy to his loved ones.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PEDEN. I yield.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, Jim McClintic possessed two outstanding virtues or characteristics among others. He was a very loyal type of person, and he had the personality, the desire, and the faculty of scattering a lot of sunshine as he went through life. Someone has very aptly said:

If a bit of sunshine hits you after passing of a cloud,

If a fit of laughter gets you, and your spine is feeling proud,

Don't forget to up and fling it at some soul who's feeling blue,

For the minute that you fling it, it's a boom-crang to you.

Jim McClintic lived the philosophy expressed in that thought as well as most any person I ever met, and he did scatter a lot of sunshine as he walked through the highways and byways of life. That sunshine came back to him and played upon his personality so that it was always a pleasure to be in his presence, because he had that exuberance and feeling of fellowship and warmth about him which made you want to be with him. I liked him very much. I did not have the opportunity of associating with him intimately all through life. He was an older man than I. I knew him when I was just a kid and he was a Congressman, but I always had a great deal of respect for him. He served our good State from the Seventh District of Oklahoma, as our distinguished colleague the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. PEDEN] has said, for 25 years. He always kept those two characteristics for which he was so well known and for which he was so well liked by the people who knew him. Yes, he was loyal; he was a Democrat in politics. He was loyal to his party even when it was hard sledding to be loyal. He was loyal to his district; he was loyal to the great State of Oklahoma; he was loyal to our great Nation that we all love. He served with distinction and honor in the Congress and on the various committees. I join wholeheartedly with my colleagues in expressing my sympathy for his bereaved loved ones and in extending these few words of tribute to this man who has been the last one to go of our former colleagues. All of us who knew him will suffer a personal loss. Our Na-

tion has suffered a loss in the passing of Jim McClintic who served the Seventh District of Oklahoma so well for so many years.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PEDEN. I yield.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, the remarks with reference to Jim McClintic by the gentleman from Oklahoma, who has just taken his seat, were very appropriate. Jim McClintic was one of the friendliest men I have ever known. There was no dross about his friendliness. He was capable of being a friend. I do not think there have been many men with whom I have served in this body who had more friendship in them and who deserved more than Jim McClintic. He truly served his day and generation in fine fashion. I join his colleagues in expressing sorrow at his passing and extending my deepest sympathy to his bereaved loved ones.

#### LICENSING OF MARINE RADIOTELEGRAPH OPERATORS

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1036) entitled "An act to provide for the licensing of marine radiotelegraph operators as ship radio officers, and for other purposes," with a Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 5, line 9, strike out "July 1, 1948" and insert "April 1, 1949."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WEICHEL]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NEW COURTHOUSE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, in a few moments the House will consider H. R. 5963, a bill reported unanimously from the Committee on Public Works, which would authorize the construction of a courthouse in the District of Columbia.

I regret that, due to the necessity of being in the Deficiency Committee this afternoon, I will not have an opportunity to address myself to this bill. I do want to say that I was privileged to hear the testimony of the distinguished jurists who appeared before the Deficiency Committee in support of this program. They made what appeared to me to be a conclusive case.

As a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I would consider it to be a privilege indeed to implement this legislation, should it pass this Congress, to



assure for the District of Columbia needed space and facilities in the handling of the court business of the District of Columbia which at the present time, in my humble opinion, is a tragic shame and disgrace to our Nation's Capital.

I hope that this bill will be passed promptly by unanimous action of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

#### CONTESTED ELECTION—MANKIN AGAINST DAVIS OF GEORGIA

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I desire to call up a privileged resolution (H. Res. 552) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the election contest of Helen Douglas Mankin, contestant against JAMES C. DAVIS, contestee, Fifth Congressional District of Georgia, be dismissed and that the said JAMES C. DAVIS is entitled to his seat as a Representative of said district and State.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk may read the report.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the report, as follows:

The Committee on House Administration, to which was referred Resolution 552, make the following report relative to the above-mentioned election-contest case.

All papers and documents in the above-mentioned election case have been fully examined, including the notice of intention to contest, the answer, and exhibits attached thereto, the briefs of the parties and the minutes of the hearings and a full hearing was given to the parties in person and by counsel on March 16 and 17, 1948. Upon consideration of all proceedings, it is respectfully submitted that the afore-mentioned contest be dismissed as lacking in merit.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, this is the contest of Mrs. Mankin against the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS] and was heard by a subcommittee of the Committee on House Administration, composed of seven members. After lengthy hearings, the subcommittee brought in a unanimous report confirming Judge Davis in his seat as a Member of this House. I think it should be said that in Georgia the election laws are somewhat different from the election laws of any other State, and I believe that anyone who carefully studies the situation in Georgia with respect to this contest will have to reach the conclusion that JUDGE DAVIS is entitled to his seat, unless you want to set aside the election laws of Georgia.

Mr. Speaker, there is another resolution, inasmuch as two contests were filed against Judge Davis. I presume it will be proper to call up the second resolution immediately upon the consideration of this one.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LECOMPTE. I yield.

Mr. GAMBLE. This contest was filed and the report shows the election was held in accordance with the election laws, plus the Democratic election laws.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Under the election laws of Georgia the county unit system

is employed under certain circumstances and was in use in this primary election. It appears reasonably certain that Judge DAVIS was the nominee of his party under the county unit system and in due course was elected in November as such nominee to Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia. Unless you want to set aside that county unit system, I think we will have to conclude on both sides of the aisle that the resolution should be adopted.

Mr. Speaker, unless there are further remarks, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ELECTION CONTEST—LOWE AGAINST DAVIS

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 553), relative to the contested election case of Lowe against Davis, Fifth Congressional District of Georgia (Rept. No. 1823), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the election contest of Wyman C. Lowe, contestant, against JAMES C. DAVIS, contestee, Fifth Congressional District of Georgia, be dismissed and that the said JAMES C. DAVIS is entitled to his seat as a Representative of said District and State.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—RETURNING H. R. 5328

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read:

*To the House of Representatives:*

In compliance with the request contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring therein), I return herewith H. R. 5328, "An act to amend paragraph 1803 (2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, relating to firewood and other woods."

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 26, 1948.

#### BERT HARRINGTON, JR.—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 626)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read:

*To the House of Representatives:*

I return herewith without my approval the enrolled bill H. R. 388, "for the relief of Bert Harrington, Jr."

The bill would authorize the payment of the sum of \$5,305 to Bert Harrington, Jr., of Burbank, Calif., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the infringement of personal liberty, loss of compensation, damage to business, and personal expenses which resulted from his arrest on February 1,

1946, and subsequent imprisonment in San Pedro, Calif., on the high seas, and in Manila, P. I., such arrest and imprisonment being made on the criminal charge of misappropriations of Government property, although the charge was subsequently dismissed.

According to a letter from the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, dated June 6, 1947, which is contained in the report accompanying the bill (S. Rept. No. 1103, 80th Cong.), it appears that Bert Harrington, Jr., was honorably discharged on November 2, 1945, as a chief boatswain's mate, United States Naval Reserve, at the personnel separation center, Bremerton, Wash. On January 8, 1946, the commander of the Philippine Sea Frontier informed the Navy Department that three enlisted men received the sum of \$3,000 for Government property sold to a civilian, one of whom was reported to be Harrington. The commander of the Philippine Sea Frontier requested that Harrington be returned to that command for trial by general court martial. On January 17, 1946, the Navy Department advised the commander of the Philippine Sea Frontier that Harrington had been discharged on November 2, 1945, and requested information as to whether the case came within article 14, Articles for the Government of the Navy (R. S. 1624), and whether the circumstances warranted Harrington's arrest and return to the Philippine Sea Frontier. On January 20, 1946, the commander of the Philippine Sea Frontier advised the Navy Department that Harrington and two other enlisted men repaired a Japanese PT boat with United States property; that these men used the boat in the battalion boat pool; and that on inactivation of the battalion they sold the boat to a Chinese for \$3,000 and executed a bill of sale therefor. The commander of the Philippine Sea Frontier recommended Harrington's arrest and return to the Philippine Sea Frontier for trial.

On January 21, 1946, the Navy Department directed that Harrington be arrested by naval guard and returned in a prisoner status to the commander of the Philippine Sea Frontier for trial. Navy Department records show that Harrington was arrested by the Los Angeles, Calif., Navy shore patrol on February 1, 1946, and was delivered to the receiving station, Terminal Island, Calif., on the same date for further transfer to the commander of the Philippine Sea Frontier on March 26, 1946.

After Harrington's arrival in the Philippine sea frontier, the convening authority, in view of the unavailability of requested defense witnesses, elected to nolle prosequi the charges and specifications preferred against Harrington. Harrington was therefore returned to the United States by Government air transportation, departing on May 22, 1946. He arrived in the United States on May 24, 1946, and reported to the receiving ship, San Francisco, Calif., on that date for release. The Judge Advocate General of the Navy concludes his letter by recommending against the enactment of the bill.

The facts involved in this case fall far short of justification for the granting



of the relief proposed by this measure. Although the beneficiary of this measure was inconvenienced and may have suffered a loss of compensation and damage to his business as a result of his arrest and return to Manila to face the charges then pending against him, it appears that there was justification for the action taken by the Navy authorities under the circumstances. Had the witnesses been available, he would no doubt have been tried and he might have been convicted of the charges. Arrest and detention are oftentimes followed by discharge without trial. The Congress has authorized suit for damages in the Court of Claims by persons erroneously convicted and imprisoned (18 U. S. C. 729) but such right was carefully limited. Until the right to compensation for damages sustained by persons erroneously convicted and imprisoned is extended to persons who have been arrested but subsequently released without trial, to compensate an individual by a private relief measure of this character would be highly discriminatory.

Accordingly, I am unable to lend my approval to the bill.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 27, 1948.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal and the message and bill referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

#### PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I have been subpoenaed to appear before the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Louisiana, to give testimony on May 3, 1948, at 10 a. m., in the case of the United States of America against William T. Burton, et al. Under the precedents of the House, I am unable to comply with this summons without the consent of the House, the privileges of the House being involved. I, therefore, submit the matter for the consideration of this body.

Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk the subpoena.

The Clerk read as follows:

(Issued for Messrs. Ellis, Ellis & Oancaster, 836-839 Canal Building, New Orleans, La., attorneys for defendant)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, TO EXECUTE AND RETURN

To Hon. HENRY LARCADE,  
United States Congressman,  
1413 New House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before a district court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Louisiana, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the 3d day of May 1948, at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there to testify the truth, according to your knowledge in the matter of *United States of America v. William T. Burton, et al.*, and herein fail not, under penalty of \$250.

Witness, the Honorable Wayne G. Borah, Judge of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, this 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord 1948, and of the independence of

the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-second year.

A. DALIAM O'BRIEN, Jr.,  
Clerk.

By H. W. NIEHUES,  
Deputy Clerk.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged resolution (H. Res. 556) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas Representative HENRY LARCADE, a Member of this House, has been served with a subpoena to appear as a witness before the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Louisiana to testify at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 3d day of May 1948, in the case of the *United States of America v. William T. Burton et al.*; and

Whereas by the privileges of the House no Member is authorized to appear and testify but by the order of the House: Therefore be it

Resolved, That Representative HENRY LARCADE is authorized to appear in response to the subpoena of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Louisiana on Monday, May 3, 1948, in the case of the *United States of America v. William T. Burton et al.*; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the said court as a respectful answer to the subpoena of the said court.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. RIVERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF COURTHOUSE FOR UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 549 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5963) to authorize the construction of a courthouse to accommodate the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Works, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without

intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution provides consideration for H. R. 5963, a bill to authorize the construction of a courthouse to accommodate the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

This legislation is required to alleviate the deplorable inadequacy of the present Federal court facilities in the District of Columbia.

The present District Courthouse, for example, was built in 1823 as a city hall, and converted for use as a courthouse in 1916. Since 1916, the continuous increase of court business has necessitated the use of an additional eight buildings by the courts. Some of these buildings are owned and partially occupied by the District of Columbia courts, while in other instances the Federal courts have rented space in privately owned buildings. Now many of you members—like myself—are lawyers—and you can appreciate the confusion and wasted time and effort that is bound to result from having the courts and its agencies located in nine different buildings.

This situation also presents a very real danger to the public safety. In criminal cases, it is often necessary to escort prisoners to two or three different buildings—thereby increasing the danger of their escape.

But even in view of the conditions I have just mentioned, I doubt that the Public Works Committee would have recommended a new courthouse for the District now if the buildings presently occupied by the court were sufficient to meet the needs. But they are not.

There is no space to house the court reporters, and no space for a court library. There are insufficient waiting rooms for jurors, who are sometimes forced to loiter about the halls between trials. Toilet and washroom facilities for witnesses and jurors are also inadequate. And the agencies of the court are so cramped for working space that they cannot operate with maximum efficiency.

The conditions I have just mentioned were pointed out by members of the Public Works Committee last year after they had made a personal inspection of the courts.

The Rules Committee was particularly interested in the effect the proposed construction would have on private housing—whether it might take a good deal of building material which might otherwise find its way into homes for veterans. We were assured that it would not. The material to be used in the proposed court building, in most instances, could not be used in home construction.

I have weighed the arguments for and against this bill carefully, and I believe that the best interests of our Federal judicial system lie in the passage of the bill, and I urge every Member to vote in favor of it.



Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, there is very little that I can add to the remarks made in explanation of the bill that this resolution makes in order. I have been informed, as was my colleague, the chairman of the committee, that this courthouse is absolutely necessary, and consequently I favor the adoption of the rule and the passage of the bill. But, Mr. Speaker, I feel that we should also act favorably upon the pending housing bill before the Committee on Banking and Currency. No one can deny the great need for housing. I think it is outrageous that thousands and thousands of the veterans who served the Nation are unable to find quarters in which to live. True, this courthouse construction will not start until a year and a half from the date of the enactment of this bill, nevertheless, we have passed many bills in this House that will require the use of a great deal of material that should be used for housing. I urge the Members to insist that the housing bill that is pending and that has been pending for nearly 3 years receive favorable consideration without further delay. As to whether or not we can force the committee to report the bill, I do not know, but in view of the expressions on the part of most of you gentlemen, if the committee will not act favorably and report the bill I shall file a petition to discharge it from the further consideration of the measure, so that we can obtain action as we did on the oleomargarine bill here yesterday.

Mr. Speaker, were it not for the fact that I am so vitally interested in obtaining housing for veterans and the people, I would have pressed for the passage of my bill (H. R. 4423) providing for the construction of a Federal office building in Chicago to provide office space for the branch, regional, and district offices of various departments and agencies now located in over 100 buildings in Chicago at a rental cost of over \$4,000,000 to the Government.

I believe that a building to provide office accommodations for all the different Government agencies, including courtrooms for the United States courts, could be erected at a cost of about \$35,000,000, or even less, which would save the Government from \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000 in rentals a year. The Federal building in Chicago has been occupied to capacity for over 20 years, and a new building in which all Government offices and the United States courts could be concentrated would mean a real savings to the Government, would expedite Government business, and provide better service to the public. However, in view of the very serious housing shortage which has made it almost impossible for veterans to obtain homes, I have withheld pressing for the passage of the bill, but shall do so as soon as housing materials become available and the veterans are able to purchase homes.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, the pending rule and bill scarcely need any belaboring, but perhaps for the purpose

of the RECORD and posterity the record should be made.

In a little town in Virginia not very far from Washington there was born the fifth President of the United States. His name was James Monroe. James Monroe became President of the United States, and in 1823 he announced his very celebrated doctrine that we have known ever since as the Monroe Doctrine.

It was in that same year that they built a city hall in the Nation's Capital, and that city hall built in 1823 was renovated in 1916, just before World War I, and constitutes the main court facility for the Nation's Capital. In addition to that facility, the court by virtue of increased business now occupies eight additional buildings.

I have said before that the strength of the law is respect, and the basis of respect is dignity. When there is no dignity about what we are pleased to speak of as the temple of justice, you sometimes wonder why you get a diminished amount of respect for the law.

It is rather difficult for me to conceive the number of people who have identity with the court system in the District of Columbia, and who must be subjected to the facilities we have here now who can come away with a sense of deep respect. When a case is completed in the court facilities today and all the argument has been made to the jury, sometimes 3 or 4 hours elapse before they can find a jury room. An interesting lot of things can happen from the time argument is concluded until the jury begins its deliberations. We have in Washington today mixed juries, and there are no facilities to speak of for mixed juries. Often they must be sent home, even in the case of issues of national import for, after all, this is the equivalent of a Federal and a State jurisdiction, and it is necessary that the departments of the Government rely upon our court facilities here.

You have such celebrated defendants in court as Benedict Meyers, officer of the United States Army, John L. Lewis, Hollywood writers, and a great many other people. Such cases are rather common. The facilities should be dignified and such as comport with the importance of the cases that are tried there. Sometimes jurors have to be sent home. They have to wait before argument is closed. Oftentimes jurymen must loiter in the halls of the courtrooms here—a strange proceeding if you please, and certainly not in conformance with our estimate of the traditions of justice in this country. It is interesting to find that prisoners have to be brought from one building to another, and in the case of those who have records for viciousness, it would be the easiest thing in the world to have a prison break take place here in Washington by those defendants who are distinct and definite menaces to society. We have three assistant district attorneys attached to the court. All of them must operate and prepare their cases in a single room. We have six domestic relations commissioners who deal with those delicate domestic relations between mother and child, husband and wife. Yet those six commissioners must occupy a single room. So you can imagine all of them dealing with

those intimacies of family life that have brought them within the jurisdiction of the court, and you can imagine those intimacies being revealed there in a single room where others can hear them. Manifestly that is not in conformance with our sense of justice and propriety and our desire to keep private those intimacies of family life which oftentimes find their way into the courts of domestic relations. One of the most amazing things in connection with our court facilities here is that witnesses often get lost. They are notified to appear at a certain building to testify at a trial and perhaps are not given a very good description of the building. They land in some other building and sit there hour after hour. Meanwhile the participants in the trial, plaintiff and defendant and counsel for both plaintiff and defendant wonder where their witnesses are. After a while somebody is sent out, if there is enough personnel to do that, and finally they find a lost witness sitting patiently in some other courtroom not knowing where to go and waiting for justice to be done and for him to be called. To me it is really astonishing. Judge Laws told me that for some time there have been inadequate conferences between himself and his associate justices for the very good reason that there is no chamber where such conferences can be held. And, mind you, that is in the Nation's Capital.

Gentlemen, you know that in your own community the real center of the judicial and moral forces of the community is the courtroom. That is why people in county seats in all the constituencies of the United States are always anxious to have a fine, impressive courthouse. They want something that will comport with the dignity and the size of the town, something that will make a deep impression upon the people and augment and enhance respect for law and for those who sit in judgment on their fellow men and who administer the law. So over the years we have been appropriating money for fine court facilities so that courtrooms of adequate dignity might be available, because, after all, the palace of justice is a hallowed place. But can it be hallowed if there is not that kind of dignity that comports with our estimate of justice? Let me close by making one reference to something that happened in the Congress when we began to appropriate money for military cantonments in World War II. In those first appropriation bills there appeared sufficient funds to provide special separate and well-designed chapels for every Army cantonment, both here and abroad. I became very much interested in that matter because of a letter which I received from a former Catholic chaplain from Puerto Rico who related some of his experiences of World War I. Having been a soldier who started at Camp Custer at Battle Creek, in the State of my esteemed friend, the chairman of the Committee on Public Works, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO], I was interested because I had lived through that experience. He said in his letter that they had to use the recreation facilities in camp for religious services the next morning, but on Saturday night



those centers were always used for boxing bouts, for motion-picture shows, and that sort of thing. Everybody smoked. Cigarette stubs and cigar stubs were littered on the floor. So, early on Sunday morning, before religious services could be held, the chaplain had to go and sweep up the place, open all the windows, and get in a little fresh air, so that some unrepentant sinner who had not gone to bed the night before would not fall asleep in church.

So he had to give it a little touch, you know, to make it habitable. He set this out, and I thought what a strange thing. Out of my own experience I knew it was true. So we met that challenge, because you can look at those cantonments everywhere in the world and there were fine little chapels, so beautifully maintained, used exclusively for religious worship. It imparted a dignity that reached away down into the recesses of the soul, and accounted, in large measure, for so many, many men in uniform who went to church during World War II, because there was some appeal, some attraction, and there was a dignity that was in conformity with the glory of the Lord, and there was atmosphere. We did it. So, if we are going to have that atmosphere, that respect, and that dignity in the temple of justice, most notably here in the Nation's Capital, the Capital of the greatest citadel of liberty that remains on the face of the earth, we must do this. How necessary it is that this job be done, that this rule be passed, and that this bill be passed without a single dissenting vote.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5963) to authorize the construction of a courthouse to accommodate the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5963, with Mr. SEELY-BROWN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] for 30 minutes, and will recognize the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] for 30 minutes.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, after listening to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] there is very little that can be said in regard to this bill.

This bill comes to the floor of the House with the unanimous approval of the Committee on Public Works.

I am well aware that there is no Member of this House who has not been pressured, or to whom appeals have not been made for a public building in their respective congressional districts, perhaps a courthouse, a post office, a customs-house, or some other Federal building. I hope that no Member of the House will get the impression that this is the beginning of an extended building program in the United States.

Your Committee on Public Works believes we are trying to meet what we consider an intolerable condition in the District of Columbia. The administration of justice has been seriously handicapped for want of space to administer it.

As the gentleman from Illinois so well said a few minutes ago, the present courthouse was built in 1823 and was used for a city hall. In 1916 it was changed to a courthouse. At that time room was provided for 6 judges and a few governmental agencies. At the present time the District has 12 judges and 17 public agencies yet they must transact their business with the same facilities furnished nearly 32 years ago.

There is no controversy as to the site, there is no controversy as to the price, there is no controversy or disagreement as to the type of building which is proposed to be erected if this bill becomes law and the courthouse is authorized. We all know that the courthouse is to be built on Constitution Avenue just opposite the Standard Service Center. The site which is now owned by the District of Columbia is to be used. The price for it has been determined to be \$2,420,000.

The Congress has already voted and appropriated some \$370,000 for the drafting of plans and specifications for the building, and the amount which the courthouse is estimated to cost as stated in the bill is \$18,665,000. The District of Columbia will pay half, or 50 percent, that half to be repaid to the Government of the United States over a period of 25 years.

I could go on in detail and give many reasons why this courthouse is necessary. Some of us on the Committee on Public Works who are present this afternoon, together with myself, visited the court building a year ago in order to see firsthand the conditions under which cases are being tried and justice is being administered.

I again repeat, the conditions which we saw were deplorable and I think adversely affected the fair and decent administration of justice here in the Nation's Capital.

This is one of the most important jurisdictions in all the land, for here reside the Cabinet officers, and other high officials of the Government; and here are initiated or instituted many of the famous and important cases of the United States, many of them well known to every Member of this House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself one additional minute.

In spite of all that, the District of Columbia is sadly in need of necessary

space in which these cases may be heard and justice done.

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. HUBER. I wish to compliment the gentleman and his committee for bringing out this legislation. Several years ago I had opportunity as a member of that committee to visit the courthouse and see for myself the deplorable conditions which exist. I am sure that if every Member of the House had had the opportunity to visit that building, we would have had this legislation long ago.

Mr. DONDERO. I appreciate the gentleman's statement and his contribution, because what he says is absolutely true.

Mr. Chairman, I do not care to take the time of the Committee further, except to say that free government is under attack all over the world, our own Government included. Anything which in any way depreciates or detracts from the administration of justice under such free government among peoples reflects upon the system of government which we have heralded to the world. This bill, therefore, is brought to the House in the hope that we can provide proper facilities for the administration of justice under the last great free government on the face of this earth. We all hope that it will serve the purpose of supporting that type of liberty, of freedom and government founded upon justice and equity to all citizens, high and low, rich and poor, humble and great alike.

The bill provides that the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to construct, equip, and furnish a courthouse to accommodate the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, the planning and site acquisition of which were authorized by Public Law 80, Eightieth Congress, approved May 29, 1947.

The limit of cost for the entire project is \$18,665,000, including architectural, engineering, and administrative expenses. This sum includes the credit of \$2,420,000 granted the District of Columbia under Public Law 80, Eightieth Congress, as compensation for the site and \$370,000 for plans and specifications appropriated under Public Law 271, Eightieth Congress, approved July 30, 1947.

The United States and the District of Columbia are to share equally in the cost, the District of Columbia to repay the United States, over a period of 25 years, 50 percent of the cost of the entire project upon completion, less the credit of \$2,420,000 granted the District as compensation for the site, payment to be made in equal installments beginning with the July 1 next following the date of completion of the project.

The operation, maintenance, and repair of the completed building will be under the control of the Public Buildings Administration in the Federal Works Agency, and the allocation of space therein will be vested in the chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the Chief Justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. The



cost of operation, maintenance, and repair of the completed project will be divided equally between the United States and the District of Columbia.

**JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS—  
FROM TESTIMONY OF CHIEF JUSTICE LAWS**

Inasmuch as under the Constitution Congress is the sovereign power in the District of Columbia, we combine in our courts the jurisdiction which ordinarily is vested in the Federal Courts in the States with the jurisdiction ordinarily vested in the superior State courts. This means that in our courts we have the most diversified class of cases of any court in the United States. The importance of our court is great. Since the Cabinet officers and other Government officials are situated in Washington, they are served with process here and the major litigation which they are engaged in to a large extent is tried here. It is not rare that we have major problems arising in other jurisdictions which are decided by our District courts. For example I can recall a mandamus case against the Secretary of the Interior, involving fishing rights in Puget Sound; suits against the Secretary of the Interior growing out of his guardianship of Indians throughout the various States; suits against the Secretary of the Treasury growing out of moneys about to be paid on transactions occurring in different States.

The Attorney General finds it convenient to initiate many of his most important Government cases, both civil and criminal in the District of Columbia. Seldom a week passes, indeed a few days pass, when some major Government case or cases is not being heard in our court. Within the past 2 years, we have had many major criminal cases with which I am sure you are familiar. Last year we had, as a new reporter put it, for the first time in any court, three front-page criminal cases on trial at one time. They were the May-Garsson case, the Kenneth Romney case, and the case of Carl A. Marzani. Other cases we have tried lately are the Joseph P. Kamp, the Benjamin Fields, and the Edward K. Barsky with 15 codefendants. These involved charges of refusal to testify before Congress.

**PRESENT HOUSING INADEQUATE**

Present building was constructed in 1823 as a city hall. It was converted for use as a courthouse in 1916 to house six judges and a few agencies. Since then the business has increased so that we now have 12 judges and 17 agencies. At present we occupy nine buildings in all. Nine judges have their offices and courtrooms in the old building, and three, including the chief justice, are located in the Municipal Court-Criminal Division Building, owned by the District. These buildings are about one-half block apart and separated by E Street. Valuable records of the clerk's office are stored in the basement of the Juvenile Court Building. The Commission on Mental Health occupies quarters in the new Municipal Center Building. Other officials are housed in the Century Building at 412 Fifth Street, in the Bank of Commerce and Savings Building at Seventh and E Streets, in the Department of Justice Building at Ninth

and Pennsylvania Avenue, in the Tower Building at Fourteenth and K Streets. We have no space to house the court reporters and no space for a court library.

With the judges and the agencies thus scattered, a tremendous problem confronts the chief justice. It is customary for him to hear cases from 9:30 or 10 a. m. to 4:30 or 5 p. m. The result has been that sometimes many weeks have passed that he has not been able to see, much less confer with, the other judges, and sometimes months pass without his being able to maintain contacts with some of the important agencies of the court.

The District government has permitted them to use, without payment, three courtrooms in the Municipal Court-Criminal Division Building. Recently it became necessary to relinquish one of these rooms.

**SERIOUS PROBLEM IN HANDLING PRISONERS**

There are three buildings between which prisoners have to be conducted, with no protection except being handcuffed together or to deputy marshals. When criminal cases are being tried in the Municipal Criminal Court Division Building, it is necessary for the United States marshal to bring the prisoners from a cell block in the District Courthouse, through an open yard, and across the public street.

**CONFUSION CAUSED BY LACK OF SPACE**

Witnesses report to the District Building, and they must be sent or taken to the building in which the trial is held. Despite careful efforts, they are continually being lost, delaying proceeding with cases until they are found.

**NO ADEQUATE SPACE FOR JURORS**

The same problem arises with respect to jurors. Jurors in criminal cases are assigned to a specific court. However, if a first-degree murder or other capital case is being tried, or if a judge tries three or four cases in 1 day, it is often necessary to borrow jurors from one of the other courts. Time and again jurors have lost their way and delayed the trial of a case.

Jurors have to loiter standing up in the corridors because of lack of space in the waiting rooms.

There is a shortage of rooms for the use of jurors when actually deliberating on a case.

Two of our courtrooms in the courthouse are so small that they do not contain a box for jurors.

There is no room available for two special grand juries when it is necessary to appoint a second one.

**AGENCIES UNABLE TO WORK WITH MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY**

The United States attorney's office is so crowded that he has two assistants in every room and three in some. These assistants must interview witnesses and otherwise prepare their cases for trial—cases which often are of vital importance to the Government. When one assistant is talking with witnesses, the other who shares his office is forced to take his witnesses elsewhere and on occasions to a file room.

There is no place for witnesses to wait while in the United States attorney's of-

fice, so they must stand or sit in the corridor or on the steps.

The same situation obtains in the office of the probation officer, in the office of the domestic relations commissioner, and in the office of the assignment commissioner.

**INCREASING VOLUME OF CASES**

In 1945, 8,288 civil and criminal cases were commenced. In 1946 the number was 10,086, an increase of 21.69 percent. In 1947 the number was 9,830, an increase over 1945 of 18.61 percent.

Divorce cases commenced in 1945, 2,696; in 1946, 3,893, and in 1947, 3,060. Increase in 1946 over 1945, 1,197; increase in 1947 over 1945, 364.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 7 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, for some time it has been generally agreed that there is need for a courthouse for the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and for the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. This matter was brought to the attention of the Congress previously and on May 29, 1947, an act was passed authorizing the acquisition of a site, the appointment of a committee to supervise the plans and authorizing conveyance of property owned by the District of Columbia as a site for the courthouse building. The Architect of the Capitol was authorized to employ the necessary personal and other services in providing for the plans.

The bill under consideration provides for construction of a courthouse at a cost not to exceed \$18,665,000, including architectural, engineering, and administrative expenses. This amount includes the value of land conveyed by the District of Columbia to the United States in the amount of \$2,420,000.

Under the said act of May 29, 1947, providing for plans in the supplemental deficiency appropriation bill of July 30, 1947, Congress appropriated \$370,000 for the preparation of plans and provided that those plans and the exercise of the powers under the act of May 29, 1947, should thereafter be exercised by the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

The District of Columbia is to share one-half the cost of this building, to be repaid in 10 annual installments without interest. The cost of the operation of the building is to be divided between the Government and the District of Columbia as are the costs of maintenance and repairs.

As I indicated, it is generally agreed that the need for this courthouse really constitutes an emergency. I was among the members of the Committee on Public Works who, with Chief Justice Laws, inspected the existing courtrooms, court buildings, and the court facilities. They are quite inadequate. The largest courtroom is the criminal courtroom. That auditorium, as I recall, is around 60 feet square, yet some of the most celebrated trials in recent years have been conducted by the district court for the District of Columbia. You will recall a number of trials that attracted the attention of the entire country in the last few years were conducted in the District of Columbia.

The need for additional court facilities is evident.



It is well to keep in mind this building will cost, with the ground, probably twice as much, or substantially twice, as the magnificent Supreme Court Building. I make the comparison to show the increase in the cost of construction. The amount authorized here, of course, is to be appropriated and I personally trust that the appropriations will be so made as to provide for the needed facilities, and at the same time protect the Public Treasury. There is need for public works in many parts of the country. There are crowded conditions in other courts, but, personally, I have advocated that a program of public works be delayed, certainly for the present, until the costs of labor and materials have been stabilized. It is very difficult to obtain steel and very difficult to obtain other building materials, and the labor supply has not been stabilized. So that while I favor the authorization, I trust that the Appropriations Committee will safeguard the interest of the District and the Government by making appropriations for the prosecution of the work so that the materials may be obtained at reasonable prices and that labor may be obtained at reasonable costs.

In the tour of inspection made by the Public Works Committee I was impressed by the crowded conditions, particularly by the crowded conditions of the jury rooms and the crowded conditions of the courtrooms. There is more space for the average justice of the peace court in many parts of the country than there is for the District courts in the existing facilities in the District of Columbia. The crowded condition for the handling of prisoners and the method of handling, with opportunity for escape, impressed me. I do not think I have ever seen a prison that was more crowded. Prisoners of all ages were placed in the same cell. The prison problem necessitates and cries out for improvement.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself two additional minutes.

Then there is confusion in the court buildings. The aisles in some cases were filled with files and with witnesses, to say nothing at all of the prospective jurors. The whole atmosphere of the existing court facilities was such that I do not believe any reasonable man could conclude otherwise than that the situation is an emergency and that Congress should make provision even in the period of high costs for the construction of the courthouse as soon as it can be reasonably built. The agencies of the District, as has been indicated, are inadequately provided for and are as a result, unable to transact with efficiency their usual business.

The number of cases tried has materially increased; consequently the number of litigants has greatly increased. Washington has increased in population vastly in the last 5 to 10 years. The trial of cases to which the Government is a party has multiplied with the expanding multiplication of the functions of the Government. I might mention, among others, the trial of cases that Congress is responsible for. I have in mind the citing of those for contempt for refusing to

answer questions of the Committee on Un-American Activities. So, all in all, Mr. Chairman, as has been stated by the very distinguished chairman of the Committee on Public Works, this bill comes before the House with the unanimous approval of the committee, and I trust that it will be unanimously passed by the House.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, H. R. 5963 authorizes construction of a courthouse to accommodate the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. The planning and site acquisition for this court building were authorized by Public Law 80 of the Eightieth Congress, approved May 29, 1947, which established \$2,420,000 as a credit for the District of Columbia.

The land was originally purchased, some 20 years ago, for \$1,770,000 and the \$2,420,000 represents the agreed and appraised value of this site by the District of Columbia and the United States Government appraisers, or the fair value of the land at the present time.

Mr. Chairman, some weeks ago, members of the Committee on Public Works made a very thorough inspection of the buildings now being used by the courts above named. We found conditions deplorable and definitely impairing the quality and functions of the court. Every foot of space is utilized and the crowded conditions, most assuredly, deprive officials and their subordinates the opportunity to efficiently perform their duties.

The District courthouse was constructed as a city hall in 1823. It was rebuilt in 1916 to house six judges. In 1938 it housed 12 judges and now there are 17 agencies connected with this court. Three judges are in a separate building because there is no room for them in the courthouse, and there are nine different buildings now used by the court. Under this bill, they would be housed in one building. I believe we all realize how difficult it is to administer the work of the court and keep abreast of work under such conditions.

Attention is called to the fact that it has been necessary to move to the basement many important records in order that space could be made available for personnel. A survey reveals that conference rooms for attorneys, and waiting rooms for jurors and witnesses, are so small that they cannot accommodate the various actual requirements of the hundreds who enter the building each day. As a result of these conditions, the corridors and courtrooms are overcrowded.

Mr. Chairman, there is no question, if every Member of Congress would take time to visit the court, that he will agree that the construction of this building is absolutely necessary, that this is a real emergency, and that the efficient administration of justice is seriously affected by these deplorable conditions.

This court is one of the outstanding courts of our Nation, as a very unusual situation exists here. Because Congress is the sovereign in the District of Colum-

bia, jurisdiction of the courts is combined, and jurisdiction which ordinarily is vested in the Federal courts in the States is combined with jurisdiction vested in the superior State courts. This calls attention to the fact that this court has the most diversified class of cases of any court in the United States.

The importance of the work is added to the fact that Cabinet officers and other Government officials, all situated in Washington, are served with process here in the District of Columbia, and the major litigation in which they are engaged is tried here. Important antitrust legislation which is brought here involves companies throughout the entire United States. There is now pending an antitrust case involving 160 major oil companies. These companies are represented by 160 or more attorneys and they have assistants. There is no place to hold that court in the greatest Capital of the world.

Mr. Chairman, this building is a dire necessity, a real emergency exists, and I respectfully urge that this bill be passed at once.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. On both the bill providing for the drawing up of plans and specifications, passed in May 1947, and the pending bill, the Committee on Public Works and the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds conducted hearings, and those hearings are available to any Members who may desire to read them.

Mr. MCGREGOR. The gentleman is absolutely correct. He refers to the legislation relative to the authorization for the drafting of the plans and specifications. Hearings were held on that bill, which passed in this Congress and is now known as Public Law 80. Extensive hearings were held on both the pending bill and the legislation to which the gentleman has referred.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. In support of the statement that the committee gave careful consideration to the bill under consideration, it is fair to say that the bill originally introduced was amended so as to protect the amount that might be expended and protect the expenditures and contributions of the Government by eliminating the escalator clause.

Mr. MCGREGOR. The gentleman is correct. The bill originally introduced we thought possibly did not protect the public funds, so the bill before us has been amended so that the cost of construction cannot exceed the amount described in the legislation.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MUHLBERG], a member of the committee.

Mr. MUHLBERG. Mr. Chairman, there is one point that I think should be called to the attention of the House today—the total cost of the project. Under the existing bill the cost of the entire project is marked as \$18,665,000. There has been some discussion time and again as to why the building should cost that amount of money. Actually, that is for



the total project. When you deduct the \$2,420,000 for the land, there is left a total of \$16,247,000 which includes, roughly, about 10 percent for architectural and engineering fees. This leaves a net for the building of about \$15,000,000. But even with the \$15,000,000 total, comparison should not be made with the Supreme Court building, because the number of cubic feet in this building is very substantially in excess of that in the Supreme Court Building. The building is simple in design, but large in cubage, and it cannot be made much smaller without seriously crippling its activities.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUHLBERG. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I wish to pay my personal respects to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, who is a very gifted architect, and whose services were very valuable in the consideration of this bill.

Mr. MUHLBERG. I thank the gentleman very much. In turn, may I say that as an architect on the committee I have observed with very great respect and admiration the conduct of the whole discussion on the project, both by our very distinguished chairman of the Committee on Public Works, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO], and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON], and by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR], chairman of the Subcommittee on Buildings and Grounds, who first called up the bill, held extensive hearings, and guided the discussion into a constructive proposal in accord with the facts and needs.

I think there is not very much else to say other than that, in my opinion as a practicing architect, the building is estimated sensibly and the plans are quite well developed. You will note that there is a definite limit in cost, and should the bids be in excess of the total appropriation the plans will be modified in accordance. The working drawings and specifications will not be completed for another 6 or 8 months, but I think that if the bill is passed we can be assured that, granted reasonable bids, the construction can actually be started within a period of 6 months.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUHLBERG. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Whatever may be said about comparison with the Supreme Court Building, that comparison was made to emphasize the increase in the costs since the Supreme Court Building was constructed. The fact remains that this structure has been under consideration, and, practically, the cost has increased every time an estimate has been made for the last 5 or 6 years, on account of the increase in the cost of materials and labor.

Mr. MUHLBERG. The gentleman from Mississippi is absolutely correct. Costs have increased a great deal, probably about 75 percent since that time. I believe, however, that the estimates of costs on this job by the Architect and the Federal Works Agency is consistent and in accord with today's practices.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM], a member of the committee.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, the founding fathers of our country very wisely provided at the time of the drafting of the Constitution for a separate branch of government in the establishment of the judicial system. The medium through which this judicial system functions for the benefit of the people is the courts. The courts cannot properly do their work unless they have proper tools. One of the most important tools is a proper building to house the court in. The testimony before the Committee on Public Works and the Subcommittee of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was very persuasive and conclusive that the present facilities in the way of buildings in the District of Columbia are wholly inadequate for the administration of justice at the present time as it was intended to be administered by the framers of the Constitution. If the branch of the Government known as the judicial branch were to fail, we would have anarchy and lose our form of government. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, it is essential that we have appropriate and suitable buildings for those who administer justice in our land so that they can properly do their work. I very much favor the passage of the bill and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That the Federal Works Administrator is hereby authorized to construct, equip, and furnish the building for the use of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, the planning and site acquisition of which were authorized by the act of May 29, 1947 (Public Law 80, 80th Cong.), under a total limit of cost for the entire project of \$18,665,000, including architectural, engineering, and administrative expenses (which limit of cost also includes the credit of \$2,420,000 granted the District of Columbia as compensation for the site of the project by said act of May 29, 1947, and the \$370,000 for plans and specifications heretofore appropriated under Public Law 271, 80th Cong., approved July 30, 1947): Provided, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall repay to the United States, over a period of 25 years, 50 percent of the cost of the entire project upon completion, less the credit of \$2,420,000 granted the District of Columbia as compensation for the site of the project of said act of May 29, 1947, in equal annual installments, beginning with the July 1 next following the date of completion of the project: Provided further, That the cost of operation, maintenance, and repair of the completed project shall be divided equally between the United States of America and the District of Columbia.*

Sec. 2. The operation, maintenance, and repair of the completed building shall be under the control of the Public Buildings Administration, in the Federal Works Agency, and the allocation of space therein shall be vested in the chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the chief justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think this bill aptly illustrates a point that is somewhat before the public today. We are here appropriating money for the judicial branch. We are telling them where they can build a courthouse and how much they can spend for it. This was requested by the judicial branch, and they submitted facts in support of their request. In reply Congress did not say that it was improper for the judicial branch to make this request. Instead, the Congress recognized the needs of the judiciary and Congress, now acting as the legislative branch, is exercising its constitutional powers that the judiciary might exercise the constitutional powers it possesses. Now, the point I make is that such action by the Congress in appropriating or the judiciary in accepting does not involve any surrender of independence by the judicial branch, for we are exercising the powers which the Constitution assigns to the Congress to support this particular branch of the Government by appropriations. I think that is of particular importance. I think it should be pointed out at this particular time, because the claim is in effect being made that when the exercise of the constitutional powers of the legislative branch of our Government involves the executive branch, that the constitutional grant of power to the Congress cannot be exercised. Such claim would destroy our system of checks and balances and either establish one branch that was superior to the others or set up a no-man's land in each branch where the other branches would be powerless to exercise their constitutionally assigned functions. Such fields of inoperative areas for constitutional powers was never intended by the Constitution.

Apropos of the fact that our Constitution provides for three separate interdependent branches and not three independent departments, I want to observe that when the powers assigned to any constitutional branch are exercised by the branch to which they are assigned, such exercise does not interfere with the constitutional independence of any other branch. To illustrate: Is the independence of the judiciary destroyed when the legislative branch impeaches a Federal judge? Was the independence of the Congress destroyed when the executive branch 2 years ago prosecuted and convicted one of its committee chairmen? Was the independence of Congress destroyed 2 weeks ago when the House, pursuant to a judicial subpoena, made available certain records of the Committee on Un-American Activities, or on yesterday, when a Member was released so as to testify in court?

#### TEAPOT DOME

Was the independence of the executive branch destroyed when the Congress investigated certain oil leases of naval reserves made by the executive branch, and thereby uncovered the Teapot Dome scandal?

Is the independence of the executive department destroyed when the Congress



appropriates money for the executive branch, when the President vetoes a bill or the Court finds a law or departmental action to be unconstitutional or invalid, or the General Accounting Office refuses to approve a voucher?

Is the President's independence destroyed by the fact that his appointments must be confirmed and the treaties he negotiates must be ratified?

The answer to each of these questions is clearly "no." And the independence given to the executive branch in the exercise of executive powers by the Constitution will not be destroyed or even impaired by the proper officials of the Commerce Department complying with the law and making the Condon letter available so all may see. I have no knowledge of the contents of this letter, but I believe the best interests of Dr. Condon, the Commerce Department, Congress, and the public would be promoted by making the truth available. Under our form of government no single department is absolutely independent. Ours is a Government of checks and balances, and each branch must yield to the constitutional powers of the other departments in their assigned fields. The failure of the Secretary of Commerce, who is a creature of congressional statute and not a constitutional officer, to make the Condon letter available to Congress obstructs Congress in the performance of its legislative duties, and, in my opinion, constitutes a violation of the law under which his department is organized. His action is a contempt of Congress, since Congress has been held to possess the power of investigation as auxiliary to the constitutional power to legislate (*McGrain v. Daugherty* (273 U.S. 135)). For such contempt the Supreme Court in *Jurney v. McCracken* (294 U.S. 125) held that a private citizen may be brought before the bar of Congress and sentenced. The right would seem to be ever clearer where a governmental employee is concerned. If that is done on a motion for a writ of habeas corpus, we will have decided by the courts whether the public interest is to be what some official says it is or what the law of the land states it to be. If ours is still a government of laws and not men, the law which was enacted by Congress and signed by the President and which provides that the Secretary of Commerce shall make such reports as he may be required to do by either House of Congress will be declared to establish what is in the public interest, and the matter will not be left to private individual determination. However, even apart from this statutory bulwark for the position of the House in this matter, the Secretary of Commerce is subject to the subpoena powers and violates his office when he refuses to comply therewith. My sole interest in this matter is to be watchful of the constitutional powers vested in this Congress, the protection of which I consider the best guaranty of liberty and the other constitutional and natural rights of men.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired. The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SEELY-BROWN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5963) to authorize the construction of a courthouse to accommodate the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 549, he reported the same back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### WE CAN DESTROY OURSELVES

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, two of the ways by which we can render the future of the United States of America insecure are these: We can fail to adequately prepare to defend ourselves against foreign aggression or, under the guise of national preparedness, we can waste our national resources by improper and misdirected so-called preparedness measures, to such an extent that, even though not threatened by a foreign foe, we will collapse through weakness or because of internal strife growing out of scarcities and high prices—inflation—or discontent and rebellion against price fixing, rationing, and dictatorial methods made necessary by a foreign policy which weakens us.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE

There is no indication that the Congress will fail to appropriate adequate funds to build up all branches of our armed forces. Recent appropriations indicate that the Congress will give, not only all that is necessary to insure an adequate national defense, if the money be wisely spent, but that it may go so far beyond what is necessary as to unduly burden the taxpayers.

#### MISDIRECTED NEW DEAL BIPARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY

Our real danger lies, not in the failure to understand the need for adequate armed forces in this country or in the failure to provide the money for that promptly, but rather in an unsound New Deal bipartisan foreign policy which would impose upon our people a burden which would not only prevent an adequate defense here at home, but which would be such a drain upon our national resources that ultimately our own weakness would destroy us. There is an old saying that it is folly to let the contents of a barrel out through the bung hole instead of the spigot. Our foreign policy does not bother with the bung hole—it just knocks in the head of the barrel.

Let us consider the second possibility. Natural resources, the ability of a people to produce, are not unlimited. Unfortunately, those two facts have been ignored by those who have formulated and directed our foreign policy. To date, no accurate or adequate inventory of our national resources or of our ability to produce has been given to us by the administration.

Every wise individual contemplating an undertaking first determines what he has, what he can obtain, before undertaking an enterprise. A farmer starting off on his tractor to plow sees to it that he has at least enough gasoline to get to the field. A fisherman or a hunter, before starting out, gets himself some fishing tackle, a gun, and ammunition. But the administration, attempting to buy friendship and peace throughout the world, makes no accounting of our ability to do or pay. It goes blindly on its way, giving here, there, and everywhere; interfering in, or attempting to direct, the affairs and policy of every nation with which it deals, without considering its ability to meet its commitments and, at the same time, preserve the freedom, the prosperity, and the happiness of the people here at home.

To distract attention from its own failures and from what it is doing and from the policy which, after 10 years, involved us in a world war, and now has nothing better to offer us than compulsory universal military training, conscription of our men and women in peacetime, and an ever-increasing public debt, with added taxation, additional scarcities, and more regimentation, the administration once more starts its propaganda machine at work, charging all who oppose its ruinous policies with being not only unkind, greedy, uncharitable but lacking in patriotism, just because they will not swallow without protest the bitter dose prepared by its medicine men.

#### THE FACTS

Not only has the administration refused to make an inventory of what we have or what we can do or to tell us the ultimate figure on what is needed to carry out its policy, but it cravenly keeps repeating that we are in danger of aggression from a foreign foe, and it fails to tell you what has already been spent in its fruitless effort to purchase friendship abroad.

I asked Legislative Service to get me the facts, not guesses, and here are the figures on what the United States of America has done since July 1, 1940, and prior to October 1, 1947, in extending aid to foreign countries.

#### SECTION I

Did anyone ever tell you that in that period of time the United States of America aided foreign countries to the tune of \$73,233,890,070? Of that sum, \$68,774,364,498 had actually been disbursed by September 30, 1947.

This figure includes the total of several funds which had not been disbursed in their entirety in the period in question, but break-downs of the funds are not available. This total includes all loans by the various United States Government agencies which are authorized to extend lines of credits to foreign entities, property credits, advances in the form of trade goods or cash to be repaid by the delivery of goods, relief in the form of congressional authorizations, outlays in accordance with official international obligations, and expenditures for war on behalf of other governments, notably lend-lease. Of this total, \$1,759,462,338 of loans, property credits, and advances remained unutilized on Sep-



tember 30, 1947. Of the grants for relief and rehabilitation, the bulk of the Greek-Turkish aid had not been spent by September 30, 1947. The American contribution to the International Bank—\$3,175,000,000—consists of \$219,215,000 and non-interest-bearing, nonnegotiable demand notes of \$415,785,000 actually paid into the bank. The remainder, \$2,540,000,000, remains subject to call only when required to meet the obligations of the bank; in other words, it is a contingent liability only. This \$2,540,000,000 should be deducted from the total disbursements for the above-mentioned reasons.

Loans represent cash credits which must be repaid in cash. Property credits are credits other than cash which have been extended to foreign countries in the disposal of surplus property, ships, final disposition of lend-lease goods in pipe lines, and transactions in settlements of the residues of relief supplies. Repayments are expected in the form of cash, strategic materials or services. Advances are in goods or cash and repayment is expected in materials or services.

Under relief and rehabilitation no summaries of utilization or disbursement are given, with the exception of a separate break-down for lend-lease, since some of the material is still classified and in other cases final accounting has not been given.

**SECTION II.—Summary statements of loans, property credits, advances, relief and rehabilitation grants and other authorizations to foreign countries by the U. S. Government, July 1, 1940, to Sept. 30, 1947**

	LOANS	
	July 1, 1940, to Dec. 11, 1941	Dec. 12, 1941, to Sept. 30, 1947
1. Export-Import Bank.....	\$164,501,298.84	\$1,875,185,252.16
2. Reconstruction Finance Corporation (proper).....		465,000,000.00
3. Office of Defense Supplies (RFC).....		19,608,519.00
4. U. S. Commercial Company (RFC).....		2,620,195.00
5. State Department.....		248,032.00
6. Treasury Department.....		3,350,000,000.00
Total loans to Sept. 30, 1947.....	164,501,298.84	5,712,661,999.16

PROPERTY CREDITS	
1. Maritime Commission.....	\$157,559,480
2. Office of Rubber Reserve (RFC).....	49,741,693
3. Office of Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (State).....	945,889,763
4. Lend-lease fiscal operations (Treasury).....	1,366,684,881
5. U. S. Army.....	20,000,000
Total property credits to Sept. 30, 1947.....	2,492,098,897

ADVANCES	
1. Agriculture Department.....	\$712,200,101
2. Office of Defense Supplies (RFC).....	49,741,693
3. Office of Metals Reserve (RFC).....	117,090,443
4. Office of Rubber Reserve (RFC).....	10,214,789
5. U. S. Commercial Company (RFC).....	53,803,250
6. State Department.....	281,021
7. Treasury Department.....	60,000,000
Total advances to Sept. 30, 1947.....	1,003,331,297

**SECTION II.—Summary statements of loans, property credits, advances, relief and rehabilitation grants and other authorizations to foreign countries by the U. S. Government, July 1, 1940, to Sept. 30, 1947—Continued**

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION	
1. UNNRA.....	\$2,700,000,000
2. Post-UNNRA (general relief bill).....	332,000,000
3. International Refugee Organization.....	71,073,900
4. International Child Emergency Fund.....	15,000,000
5. Italian relief by U. S. Army (pre-UNNRA).....	135,000,000
6. Philippine war damage grants.....	631,000,000
7. U. S. Army and Navy relief.....	2,200,000,000
8. Congressional aid to China.....	120,000,000
9. Aid to American Republics.....	20,000,000
10. Greek-Turkish aid.....	400,000,000
Total relief to Sept. 30, 1947.....	6,624,073,900

OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	
1. Lend-lease, till Sept. 2, 1945.....	\$48,172,697,106
2. Lend-lease grants, post VJ-day.....	1,220,000,000
3. International Bank.....	3,175,000,000
4. International Monetary Fund.....	2,750,000,000
Total other authorizations to Sept. 30, 1947.....	55,317,697,106

RECAPITULATION	
Loans (July 1, 1940, to Dec. 11, 1941).....	\$164,501,299
Loans (Dec. 12, 1941, to Sept. 30, 1947).....	5,712,661,999
Property credits.....	2,492,098,897
Advances.....	1,003,331,297
Relief and rehabilitation.....	6,624,073,900
Other authorizations.....	52,777,697,106
Total disbursements.....	68,774,364,498

<sup>1</sup> \$2,540,000,000, a contingent liability of the United States in the World Bank, has been deducted from this item.

**SECTION III.—Loans, property credits, and advances to foreign countries by the United States Government, July 1, 1940, to Sept. 30, 1947**

	July 1, 1940, to Dec. 11, 1941, loans	Dec. 12, 1941, to Sept. 30, 1947			
		Loans	Property credits	Advances	Total
LATIN AMERICA					
Argentina.....	\$120,000.00	\$270,000.00		\$3,990	\$273,990.00
Bolivia.....		18,485,301.85		5,954,296	24,439,597.85
Brazil.....	10,184,686.42	103,878,804.52	\$16,178,139	2,018,885	122,075,828.52
Chile.....	5,633,493.26	30,557,299.06		27,655,862	58,213,161.06
Colombia.....	9,781,556.09	24,853,830.43	798,080	1,530,497	27,182,407.43
Costa Rica.....	1,173,728.67	6,094,999.71		674,282	6,669,281.71
Cuba.....	11,000,000.00	17,689,999.64		699,687,413	717,377,412.64
Dominican Republic.....	804,181.69	2,479,750.31			2,479,750.31
Ecuador.....	392,456.80	6,986,755.01	257,133	539,330	7,783,218.01
Guatemala.....				35,532	35,532.00
Haiti.....	2,300,000.00	5,815,000.00			5,815,000.00
Honduras.....		1,000,000.00	757		1,000,757.00
Mexico.....		67,547,066.80		33,648,705	101,195,771.80
Nicaragua.....	1,950,000.00	2,115,000.00		276,383	2,391,383.00
Panama.....	2,050,000.00	287,704.00		22,898	310,602.00
Paraguay.....	1,580,000.00	3,910,000.00			3,910,000.00
Peru.....		376,506.00	5,260,658	1,671,830	7,308,994.00
Salvador.....		1,476,000.00			1,476,000.00
Uruguay.....		12,003,253.00	331,720	281,021	12,615,994.00
Venezuela.....	398,178.35	5,332,899.65		753,623	6,086,522.65
Unclassified.....	5,831,579.64	8,257,098.01	102,915,274		111,172,372.01
Special exporter.....	363,803.44				
Total, Latin America.....	53,563,664.36	319,357,267.99	125,241,761	774,654,547	1,219,753,575.99
ASIA					
Bahrain.....		17,047,675.00			17,047,575.00
China.....	70,331,884.19	76,345,505.82	133,329,716	7,456,304	217,131,525.82
Iran.....			12,999,341		12,999,341.00
Iraq.....			889,350		889,350.00
Japan.....			9,999,074		9,999,704.00
Korea.....			15,159,381		15,159,381.00
Lebanon.....			2,036,649		2,036,649.00
Philippines.....		70,000,000.00	5,983,384	10,133,716	86,117,100.00
Saudi Arabia.....		8,000,000.00	2,000,000		10,000,000.00
Siam.....			5,152,963		5,152,963.00
Turkey.....		774,120.00	8,662,744		9,436,864.00
Total, Asia.....	70,331,884.19	172,167,200.82	196,212,602	17,590,020	385,969,822.82
EUROPE					
Austria.....			2,643,916		2,643,916.00
Belgium.....		100,000,000.00	48,800,000		148,800,000.00
British Commonwealth, United Kingdom.....		3,740,000,000.00	650,000,000		4,390,000,000.00
Australia.....			7,000,000	886	7,000,886.00
British East Africa.....			81,668		81,668.00
British Guiana.....				1,690	1,690.00
British Honduras.....		481,755.00		322,503	804,258.00
Burma.....			5,000,000		5,000,000.00
Canada.....	25,000,000.00	5,670,000.00		83,442,253	89,112,253.00



SECTION III.—Loans, property credits, and advances to foreign countries by the United States Government,  
July 1, 1940, to Sept. 30, 1947—Continued

	July 1, 1940, to Dec. 11, 1941, loans	Dec. 12, 1941, to Sept. 30, 1947			
		Loans	Property credits	Advances	Total
EUROPE—continued					
India			\$10,000,000	\$2,015	\$10,002,015.00
New Zealand			4,387,899		4,387,899.00
Newfoundland and Labrador		\$2,100,000.00			2,100,000.00
Nigeria				68,117	68,117.00
Northern Rhodesia				5,862,585	5,862,585.00
Sierra Leone				492,966	492,966.00
Southern Rhodesia				25,443	25,443.00
Trinidad and Tobago				1,690	1,690.00
Union of South Africa			1,412,250	2,074,117	3,486,367.00
Czechoslovakia		21,982,939.37	7,760,537		29,743,476.37
Denmark		15,000,000.00	208,726		15,208,726.00
Finland	\$15,074,390.45	61,850,626.07	15,385,658		77,236,284.07
France		1,014,000,000.00	702,142,684		1,716,142,684.00
Algeria				2,023,188	2,023,188.00
Greece		7,100,000.00	82,196,554		89,296,554.00
Hungary			16,660,741		16,660,741.00
Iceland	200,000.00				
Italy		27,012,532.32	219,725,950		246,738,482.32
Netherlands		202,998,460.00	63,033,590		266,032,050.00
Netherlands Indies			69,378,737	2,405,683	71,784,420.00
Surinam				3,000,000	3,000,000.00
Norway		5,000,000.00	14,458,611		19,458,611.00
Poland		14,108,309.42	30,010,012		44,118,321.42
Portugal	215,961.96				
Angola		65,000.00		764,405	829,405.00
Mozambique				753,500	753,500.00
Spain	115,842.07			103,996	103,996.00
U. S. S. R.			198,779,452	109,741,693	308,521,145.00
Total	40,605,750.29	5,217,369,622.18	2,149,066,985	211,086,730	7,577,523,337.18
AFRICA					
Egypt			9,345,528		9,345,528.00
Ethiopia		1,050,000.00	426,762		1,476,762.00
Liberia			11,305,259		11,305,259.00
Total, Africa		1,050,000.00	21,077,549		22,127,549.00
MISCELLANEOUS					
Special importer and exporter credits		3,050,825.00			3,050,825.00

## SECTION IV—LEND-LEASE AID

While the following summarization of lend-lease expenditure does not agree in total with the total given by the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions, it is felt that the individual country totals will be useful in determining the approximate proportions of lend-lease aid received by individual countries. The totals vary as follows:

## Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions

Lend-lease, till Sept. 2, 1945.....\$48,172,697,106.00  
Lend-lease, post VJ-day.....1,220,000,000.00

Total grants.....49,392,697,106.00  
U. S. Treasury Department lend-lease fiscal operations (Sept. 30, 1947).....48,411,064,886.04

## Statement of lend-lease aid by country cumulative through Sept. 30, 1947

**American Republics:**  
Bolivia.....\$5,523,017.51  
Brazil.....357,006,600.90  
Chile.....21,603,647.88  
Colombia.....8,264,954.63  
Costa Rica.....156,330.15  
Cuba.....6,550,610.38  
Dominican Republic.....1,617,315.60  
Ecuador.....7,794,178.09  
Guatemala.....2,640,634.08  
Haiti.....1,423,147.25  
Honduras.....368,364.24  
Mexico.....39,237,773.98  
Nicaragua.....887,199.28  
Panama.....667.33  
Paraguay.....1,956,128.55  
Peru.....18,925,731.36  
Salvador.....878,275.90  
Uruguay.....7,129,488.01  
Venezuela.....4,523,680.08

Total, American republics.....486,487,745.20

## Europe:

Belgium.....\$157,664,578.04  
British Empire.....31,289,165,451.24  
Czechoslovakia.....641,839.17  
France and possessions.....3,266,675,257.99  
Greece.....81,521,726.17  
Iceland.....4,371,496.03  
Netherlands and possessions.....246,141,546.98  
Norway.....47,000,522.22  
Poland.....12,475,376.00  
U. S. S. R.....11,075,653,115.01  
Yugoslavia.....32,192,067.91  
Total, Europe.....46,213,502,976.76

## Asia:

China.....1,623,101,405.63  
Iran.....5,303,624.18  
Iraq.....891,469.57  
Saudi Arabia.....19,004,414.23  
Turkey.....42,871,845.85  
Total, Asia.....1,691,172,759.46

## Africa:

Egypt.....2,320,943.43  
Ethiopia.....5,251,480.09  
Liberia.....12,328,981.10  
Total, Africa.....19,901,404.62

## RECAPITULATION

American Republics.....486,487,745.20  
Europe.....46,213,502,976.76  
Asia.....1,691,172,759.46  
Africa.....19,901,404.62  
Total.....48,411,064,886.04

Source: U. S. Treasury Department. Report on Lend-Lease Fiscal Operations, Sept. 30, 1947, pp. 6-9.

The foregoing figures do not include more recent plans to further tap the resources of our country, to add to your tax burden, plans which will inevitably

result in depriving the American people of many things they need, compelling them to pay higher prices for what is available. Our commitments to foreign governments from the last day of September 1947, to the last day of December 1947, were as follows:

## Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1947:

Loans.....\$311,846,939  
Property credits.....73,075,387  
Advances.....2,401,095  
Relief and rehabilitation (estimate).....286,926,100  
Lend-lease.....63,000,000

Total.....737,249,521

Nor is that the whole story. Since December 31, 1947, up to and including the Marshall plan, we find that your Government has agreed to extend aid to other nations to the following extent:

## Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1948:

British loan.....\$300,000,000  
Export-Import Bank.....168,600,241  
War Assets Administration (line of credit).....7,000,000  
Bulk sales of surplus property:  
Germany.....184,000,000  
Greece.....25,000,000  
Austria.....2,500,000  
Property credits.....22,300,000  
Loan to United Nations for headquarters (not to exceed).....65,000,000

Total.....774,400,241

And do not forget the Marshall plan—1-year period—\$5,300,000,000.

So, if you will add the foregoing: July 1, 1940, to October 1, 1947, \$73,233,890,070; October 1, 1947, to December 31, 1947, \$737,249,521; January 1, 1948, to



March 31, 1948, \$774,400,241; the Marshall plan, \$5,300,000,000; you will get a total of \$80,045,539,832.

But do not think that that is the end of the story, for already Paul Hoffman, Presidential appointed administrator of the Marshall plan, otherwise known as ERP, has quite frankly told you and the Congress that the money made available for the Marshall plan was not enough, so prepare to dig deeper in your pocket, if you have one left, for there is apparently no end to the day-dreaming of the New Deal bipartisan foreign policy. It will not only get your shirt, your pants, your socks, and your shoes, but you will be lucky if, in the end, it leaves you enough to eat, wear, and a roof over your head, if you happen to have one now.

Nor is the foregoing all this international New Deal bipartisan foreign policy has cost you or will cost you. More important than your dollars is the happiness, the welfare, and the lives of your kin.

From the office of the Secretary of Defense, I received the following figures:

(a) Deaths from battle casualties in World War II:

Army and Air Force:	
Killed in action.....	175,407
Died of wounds.....	26,706
Died as prisoners of war.....	11,332
Reported dead or missing.....	23,604
	237,049

Navy and Marine Corps:	
Killed in action.....	51,724
Died of wounds.....	2,551
Died as prisoners of war.....	1,404
Reported dead or missing.....	536
	56,215

Grand total..... 293,264

(The U. S. War Department reports a total of 313,000 dead as the result of the war and 12,744 as missing.)

The above figures of the Army and Air Force are for the period through June 30, 1946, whereas the figures for the Navy and Marine Corps are for the period through December 31, 1946.

(b) Amputations:

Army and Air Force:	
Single.....	13,844
Multiple.....	1,068
	14,912

Navy and Marine Corps:	
Single.....	2,169
Multiple.....	39
	2,208

Grand total..... 17,120

(c) Blindness:

Army and Air Force (estimated).....	1,500
Navy and Marine Corps.....	1,200

Total..... 2,700

The above Army and Air Force figures cover those totally or partially blinded in both eyes. The Navy and Marine Corps figures, so far as studies are completed, indicate that 141 out of the 1,200 were bilaterally blinded.

(d) Totally disabled:

As of June 30, 1947, there were 90,768 men and women receiving compensation for total disability in World War II. This figure is part of a total of 1,728,516 men and women receiving compensation for disability of some kind.

The services had no accurate figures of the above category and they were obtained from the Veterans' Administration.

(e) Hospitalized for 30 days or more:

Army and Air Force.....	2,836,000
Navy and Marine Corps.....	896,000

Total..... 3,732,000

The Army and Air Force total is from all causes, 375,000 of which were due to battle. The Navy and Marine Corps figure is the result of a sampling of the 1,877,282 patients admitted to naval hospitals during the war. As a result of the sampling, it is estimated that the 896,000 were confined for more than 30 days.

	Fiscal year 1946, actual	Fiscal year 1947, actual	Fiscal year 1948, estimated
Education and training:			
Tuition, supplies, counseling, etc.....	\$31,765,045	\$567,558,316	\$856,919,824
Subsistence allowance.....	310,102,485	1,550,432,792	1,674,934,464
Total, education and training.....	341,867,530	2,117,991,108	2,531,854,288
Loan guaranty.....	5,229,180	75,492,597	78,827,000
Readjustment allowances.....	977,396,632	1,443,257,175	663,625,000
Total.....	1,324,493,342	3,636,740,880	3,274,306,288

If you happen to be interested in the cost of World Wars I and II, as given by the Library of Congress, take a look at these figures:

World War I:	
Military costs.....	\$31,000,000,000
Interest on war debt.....	16,600,000,000
Pensions, care of veterans.....	26,400,000,000

Total (as of June 30, 1945)..... 74,000,000,000

World War II:	
Military costs.....	341,000,000,000
Interest on war debt.....	22,800,000,000
Pensions, care of veterans.....	19,400,000,000

Total (estimated as of June 30, 1948)..... 383,000,000,000

My final question is, just how much more can we give away, just how many wars can we fight before the security of our Nation is destroyed?

From the foregoing figures we now know that other than the sums expended in carrying on World War II, we have made available, or have committed ourselves to make available, for foreign aid, in part in an effort to buy peace, since July 1, 1940, up to and including March 31, 1948—including the Marshall plan—a total of \$80,045,539,832, and the share of each man, woman, and child, whether he be in a hospital, jail, or asylum, is \$552.49.

Please remember that the above does not include the sums mentioned as the cost of World War I and World War II, the latter item alone being estimated, as of June 30, 1948, by reliable authorities, as being \$383,000,000,000.

The point is this: How long can our people carry that kind of an ever-increasing burden before the load sinks us—for us ends our freedom? How many wars can we fight before we follow the path of every nation which, with pride in its accomplishments under the ambition of its leaders to conquer the then-known world, faded out of the world picture? Are we to follow a path which

We certainly would be most ungrateful if we did not take care of those who fought, not only for themselves, their loved ones, their homes, and their country, but for the rest of us.

To aid the veterans, the Congress passed Public Law 346, Seventy-eighth Congress, sometimes known as the GI bill of rights. That bill provided for three major benefits—education and training, loans, and readjustment allowance. The actual costs under that bill and the estimated cost for 1948 are as follows:

all too often has shown the rise of a nation to military power always followed by its decay, its end as a nation?

To date, after more than 10 years of submission to its demands, what has the bipartisan foreign policy given us? What now confronts us? A demand for more money, for socialistic schemes, for national defense—which we must have—for additional billions to be given to foreign governments to be there spent by politicians greedy for power.

Most serious of all, a demand that we adopt universal compulsory military training, and in peacetime, draft into the armed forces the young women and the young men of our land.

My assertion is that, inasmuch as by their fruits ye shall know them, we root up and destroy the remnants of the New Deal which now direct the policies of our Government—restore that Government to the people, where its policies will be formulated and directed by the people's representatives.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KLEIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances.

Mr. ISACSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include an editorial.

Mr. LESINSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an address he made over Station WWJ, Detroit.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. TWYMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 30 minutes on Friday, April 30, following the legislative business of the day and any other special orders heretofore entered for that day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.



AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 212 (B) AND 231 (D) OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5448) entitled "An act to amend sections 212 (b) and 231 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code" with a Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 3, line 2, strike out "1947" and insert "1945."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted, as follows:

To Mr. PORTS, for Thursday and Friday, April 29 and 30, 1948, on account of death of a relative.

To Mr. HOBBS, for 10 days, on account of official business.

To Mr. VAN ZANDT (at the request of Mr. ARENDS), for today, on account of official business.

The SPEAKER. Under previous special order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. POULSON] is recognized for 30 minutes.

COLORADO OFFICIALS WORKING FOR ARIZONA IN CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA WATER CONTROVERSY

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, I am speaking today to the people of four States: Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico. They are, principally, the upper-basin States of the great Colorado River watershed. The State of Arizona has an insignificant sliver of land in this upper basin, but what I will say here will fall on deaf ears in Arizona, because those ears have long been closed by untruthful propaganda. It is important, however, to remember that this sliver of land of Arizona's, in the upper basin, gives Arizona a doorway to matters which properly should not be her concern.

As the Congress well knows by this time, there is a bitter controversy over claims to the waters of the Colorado River—the economic lifeline of the southwestern United States. I shall not now go into the phases of this controversy. I shall merely state that it has been going on for more than a quarter of a century, and that it rests on the fact that California, Nevada, and Arizona—the States of the lower basin—interpret differently a series of documents and statutes known as the law of the river.

I am speaking now to the people of the upper-basin States chiefly about one man. He is Judge Clifford H. Stone.

As a matter of brief background, it is necessary to state that Arizona has set out to gouge from California water that was awarded to my State years ago under Federal contracts. Arizona wants

California's water because Arizona has a scheme to build a fantastic irrigation project to cost more than a billion dollars. Arizona cannot pay for this project, and the only way it can be paid for is to take the water from California and at the same time make California pay for the project by purchasing the hydroelectric power produced.

That is Arizona's scheme. California and Nevada have proposed that the entire controversy be placed before the Supreme Court, and have introduced legislation for this purpose. But Arizona is fighting this legislation. Her legal position is untenable, and she fears to go before the Supreme Court.

Now this is a peculiar situation. For one of the staunchest promoters of the Arizona project is Judge Clifford H. Stone. But Judge Stone is not from Arizona. He is from Colorado, and California has no controversy with Colorado. Judge Stone is director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board, and as such he speaks for all water matters of the State.

Why is Judge Stone, who is paid by the State of Colorado, a leading supporter of Arizona's plans? Arizona and Colorado are in different divisions of the river. While the people of Colorado pay Judge Stone, he is off in Washington and elsewhere fighting for another State whose water interests are not common with those of his own State.

Judge Stone is also a vice president of the National Reclamation Association, and chairman of its legislative committee. I might point out that the other two members of this legislative committee are J. Hubbard Moeur, of Arizona, an unqualified proponent of the fantastic Central Arizona project; and E. W. Rising, of Washington, D. C., and Idaho. Thus, you have a three-man legislative board of a national association dominated by two men seeking to win approval of a project that would saddle a billion-dollar debt on the Government, and which could only be built by taking water that legally belongs to California. Representing Idaho, Mr. Rising has no official interest in the central Arizona project. But why has Judge Stone an official interest? He represents the State of Colorado, yet is spending a large part of his time working in the interest of another State.

Judge Stone also is active in the National Water Conservation Conference, which was organized to unify all water interests in the Nation.

Now, Judge Stone receives a modest salary from the State of Colorado, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$6,000 annually.

But I wish to point out to you gentlemen—and I am sure that many of you have met Judge Stone—that he spends a large part of each year here in Washington.

The past year he has been excessively busy promoting the central Arizona project. Who pays for all this travel? Who pays his lobbying expenses while he is away from his Colorado State job? Presumably the State of Colorado pays them—the people of Colorado pay for a man to lobby for another State with

which they have no common water interest.

And here I might ask: Has Judge Stone registered as a lobbyist for the central Arizona project?

There are serious reasons why the people of the upper basin States should weigh carefully this situation, and I shall bring them out. Their own future in power and reclamation development may be adversely affected.

In July 1947, Judge Stone testified for the central Arizona project bill—for Arizona. He announced that he was appearing with the knowledge and consent of Governor Knous, of Colorado, even though he was a witness for Arizona.

Why was he a witness for Arizona? His State of Colorado could not benefit from the Arizona project. But it could, in years to come, be seriously injured by the Arizona project. Why, as a State official of Colorado, was Judge Stone fighting California? California and Colorado have no quarrel.

The Colorado River compact forever divided the waters of the river between the upper and lower basins. Colorado and Arizona are not in the same river divisions. Why, then, was Judge Stone a witness for Arizona—a lower-basin State? One reason is that Judge Stone hates the State of California, which has no quarrel with any upper-basin State and has no intention of interfering in upper-basin water agreements. California is for strict enforcement of the Colorado River compact, and California's only quarrel is with Arizona, in the lower basin.

Judge Stone has a complex. He has a consuming desire to dominate the water affairs of the entire basin, both upper and lower. His bitterness and activities against California are based on the fact that he has been unable to dominate California as he dominates in upper-basin States.

Judge Stone has a close working relationship with Charles A. Carson—a most bitter enemy of California—and Carson is special counsel on Colorado River matters for Arizona.

Now, I mentioned that Arizona has an insignificant sliver of land in the upper basin. But this gives Arizona a great privilege. It is the privilege to be heard in upper-basin affairs—to participate in upper-basin compacts. This influence is nothing short of perilous to upper-basin plans for the future.

The upper-basin States, with Arizona and Judge Stone participating, are striving to draft a compact among themselves for division of the upper waters of the Colorado River. Before any developments can be undertaken in the upper basin a compact must be signed. But Arizona has virtually no interest in the upper basin, and the central Arizona project, which Judge Stone is promoting, is entirely in the lower basin.

The liaison between Judge Stone and Carson goes back prior to the days of the Mexican Water Treaty, when Arizona sided with upper basin States. Now Carson represents Arizona's trivial interest in the upper basin—a comparatively small amount of land—and Carson is chairman of the Upper Basin Committee for



drafting definitions of compact terms. This fact is important to the people of the upper basin. It means that Arizona's interpretation of the master Colorado River compact will be forced into the upper-basin compact, once it is written. And this will be binding on the upper-basin States.

In this light, it would be well for the upper-basin States to consider most thoughtfully the different theories of depletion and consumptive use of water. Arizona—for which Judge Stone is plumping, along with Carson—is well versed in the matters of depletion and consumptive use, and has very peculiar ideas along these lines. The ideas, of course, are all in favor of Arizona, and against other States.

Arizona is proposing to build a gigantic new project. And an Arizona man, working with a Colorado man, is defining definitions. Arizona's interpretation of the master compact will bind upper basin States, and might seriously injure them.

California and Nevada are vigorously attempting to have the lower-basin controversy placed before the Supreme Court. Now, when this is done, suppose the Supreme Court rules for California. This will mean that Arizona's interpretations are null and void, yet those interpretations—especially as to the depletion theory of the use of water—will be around the necks of the upper-basin States.

Judge Stone, of Colorado, remember, is campaigning for Arizona.

Now, once more, suppose the central Arizona project was built and water for it was taken through a \$300,000,000 aqueduct for several years. What is going to happen to the upper-basin States if the Supreme Court rules that California is right in the lower-basin controversy? That would mean there would be no water for the \$300,000,000 aqueduct of the project.

Is the Federal Government going to let the gigantic central Arizona project dry up? After investing \$300,000,000 in an aqueduct 242 miles long, serving 200,000 acres, is the Federal Government going to say: Oh, well, the upper-basin States need this water, so we will let the central Arizona project go?

The good people of the upper-basin States had better think twice about this. What will happen under such circumstances? Will water for the central Arizona project be taken away from the upper-basin States?

The upper-basin States would do well to see that the lower-basin controversy is settled first.

I believe I know what Judge Stone is shooting at. He is using the money he gets from his own State and elsewhere to promote himself for a big Federal job. He has tried for such a job before. He tried to be Under Secretary of the Interior Department and Commissioner of Reclamation. Now, I understand his ambition has gone up—he wants to be Secretary of the Interior. To aid his cause, he is keeping his hand in every water matter that he can.

I have not mentioned yet another cohort of Judge Stone. That is Archie J.

Tipton, a consulting engineer of the Colorado State Water Conservation Board, and for many years active in Colorado water matters.

Tipton was a negotiator for the State Department on the Mexican water treaty.

Now, here is another peculiar thing. Tipton testified in the Mexican treaty hearing purportedly for the upper basin. He wanted, he said, to protect the upper basin.

But last July, Tipton testified for the central Arizona project—which can do nothing else in the long run but take water from the upper basin. Of course, there was a mitigating circumstance in regard to Tipton's testimony for the Arizona project. He was paid a thousand dollars by Arizona to testify. Tipton registered as a lobbyist, and this is on the record.

Tipton is working furiously now—with Judge Stone—and I would like to know if his expert opinion changes with the fees he receives.

So, we have another Colorado official working for a lower-basin project, and being paid for it. Two Colorado officials spending their time and Colorado's money fighting California, with whom Colorado has no quarrel. And they are promoting a project that might well seriously imperil water development in the upper-basin States. I ask you, are the people of the upper-basin States aware of these things?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McGREGOR). Under previous special order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] is recognized for 30 minutes.

#### ATOMIC-ENERGY PROGRAM

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, in April 5 years ago, a laboratory for research leading to the development of an atomic bomb was opened at Los Alamos in New Mexico. The results of that research, as we well know, were blazoned as new but terrifying pages in world history when, on August 6 and 8, 1945, atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, respectively. Science had succeeded in placing at the disposal of mankind control over a vast new range of natural phenomena, the destructive potentialities of which have thus far overshadowed their use in a manner beneficial to mankind. Even today, almost 3 years after the world first learned of atomic energy from the dramatic use of atomic bombs, there are countless persons not fully aware of this new development other than in its fearful military employment. It is essential, however, for us to know that atomic energy also has a human side which optimistically offers a much better material world in which to live.

Today, a reexamination of much of the atomic-energy program will show us the direction in which we are moving and should help us to gauge the impact of this vast new enterprise upon future civilization. It should provide us with a better insight to the problems and to the hopes for the future of those closely associated with this project.

The introduction of S. 1359 by Senator BRIEN MCMAHON exactly 1 month after

the destruction of Hiroshima was the first of a series of measures offered in the Senate in 1945 which sought to meet the unprecedented problem posed by this new scientific giant. On October 3, 1945, President Truman sent a message to Congress stressing the need for legislation establishing a national policy for atomic-energy control "to assure its use for peaceful ends and for the safety of the Nation." The present Atomic Energy Act, Public Law 585, Seventy-ninth Congress, is the result of the acute awareness of Congress that atomic energy must be controlled by our Government to serve the paramount interests of the people of this Nation. The approval of that act, on August 1, 1946, placed the control of atomic energy in the civilian hands of the Atomic Energy Commission and was an historic milestone along a road leading not only to continued research on the military applications of nuclear science, but leading also to research promising ultimately a better life for all the people of the world.

It is quite apparent from a reading of the Atomic Energy Act that Congress had human welfare in mind, for that act directs the Commission "to make arrangements for the conduct of research and development activities relating to utilization of fissionable and radioactive materials for medical, biological, health, or military purposes and processes entailed in the production of such materials for all other purposes, including industrial uses."

When the Atomic Energy Commission was established by Executive order on December 31, 1946, it took over the personnel and facilities of the Manhattan Engineer District of the War Department. One of the important responsibilities in the atomic-energy program then and now is research and the facilities which were transferred to the Commission are, for the most part, engaged in programs of development, production, and testing. There are five principal laboratories in the Atomic Energy Commission's schematic, and three of these have been established as national laboratories to provide a common ground for cooperation in research and training between our educational institutions and the United States Government. The principal laboratories under direction of the Atomic Energy Commission and located at different parts of the country are as follows:

First. The Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., is part of a 59,000-acre reservation comprising a number of production and research units, all of which are operated by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. under contract with the Government. This laboratory also is responsible for production of nearly all of the radioisotopes now being distributed by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Second. The 45,000-acre Los Alamos, N. Mex., laboratory is principally for research on the military applications of atomic energy. The University of California is the contract operator at Los Alamos.



Third. The Argonne National Laboratory, at Chicago, Ill., is a metallurgical research facility, administratively operated under Commission guidance by the University of Chicago. Twenty-nine midwestern universities and research institutions are represented on the Argonne Laboratory Board of Governors.

Fourth. The Brookhaven National Laboratory, Long Island, N. Y., is a general atomic research center operated by Associated Universities, Inc., which represents nine eastern universities in collaboration with other regional colleges and universities.

Fifth. The Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, Schenectady, N. Y., is a \$15,000,000 installation now under construction and which will be operated by General Electric Co. as a research center for power development.

Other major centers which are part of the Commission's network and which are engaged in atomic-energy research are:

The Hanford Works at Pasco, Wash., operated by General Electric Co.;

The Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio;

Columbia University, New York, N. Y.;

Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa;

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.;

Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; and

United States Bureau of Standards, here in Washington.

Fifty-two universities and colleges throughout the country now participate in the atomic-energy program through organizations which they have set up to provide cooperative training for their students in atomic-energy installations. The Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies is composed of 14 southeastern educational institutions and is headed by Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina. Twenty-nine midwestern universities and research institutions make up the Institute of Nuclear Studies associated with the Argonne National Laboratory in Chicago. Associated Universities, Inc., is a nonprofit organization of 9 universities which operates the Brookhaven National Laboratory, in collaboration with other regional colleges and universities. The University of California and other western educational institutions also cooperate with the Government in these research programs.

Such programs of cooperation between our Government and our Nation's educational institutions are wise, for only through such cooperation can we hope to provide the scientific manpower in the future which is capable of keeping us in the forefront of nuclear developments. Congress was able to foresee the need for private assistance in such a manner on the part of the Commission, for in the very first section of the Atomic Energy Act it directed that "A program of assisting and fostering private research and development to encourage maximum scientific progress" and "a program of federally conducted research and development to assure the Government of adequate scientific and

technical accomplishments" are prime responsibilities of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Recently the Atomic Energy Commission announced the establishment of fellowship programs for training in the physical sciences basic to atomic-energy development and also for training in biology and medicine. To support the physical sciences training program, the Commission has allocated an initial sum of \$1,500,000. To carry out the first year of the program in medicine and biology, it has budgeted approximately \$1,000,000. Administration of both programs is to be under the supervision of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences. To provide more trained scientific personnel in these fields was a paramount factor governing the size and scope of the programs. In addition to the present need for trained workers in the atomic-energy field, there is also a great need for a reservoir in the general population of persons adequately trained in the scientific problems connected with this field.

Facilities to provide training for holders of atomic-energy fellowships in biology and medicine have been established in six States. In North Carolina, the University of North Carolina, Wake Forest College, Duke University, and the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering are cooperating in the program. Institutions in New York, Texas, Colorado, California, and Oregon are also participating in the training program.

Last month, the Commission made known its program in support of cancer research which will cost approximately \$3,000,000. The basic objective of the plan is the development of the use of radioactive materials in studies of the nature of cancer, its diagnosis, and its treatment. The main points of the program of assistance are: Provision of radioisotopes for cancer research and treatment by qualified United States medical and research workers; support of selected cancer-research projects carried on by hospitals and universities in various parts of the country; the establishment of cancer-research facilities, including hospital space, at four Commission laboratories; and support of research related to cancer carried on by the Committee on Atomic Casualties of the National Research Council.

A cooperative research program by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Agriculture also has been inaugurated for the study of the influence of radioactive materials on growth of plant crops. This study program is intended to cover phases of agricultural research not covered in the more than 200 current studies financed and operated by the Department of Agriculture and State agricultural experiment stations.

Probably the outstanding basic research tools resulting from the development of atomic energy are radioactive isotopes. These are common elements which have been exposed to radiation in chain-reacting piles and, by virtue of this, their presence can be traced in

many chemical processes. The program for the production and distribution of these beneficial radioactive elements set up by the Manhattan District has been carried forward with such increased activity in the past 2 years that today over 100 varieties of these materials are being produced at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Shipments of radioactive elements have been made to scientific and research institutions throughout the world for use in fundamental biological research in disease control and for basic industrial research.

It is significant to note that before the development of the chain-reacting pile, most artificially produced radioisotopes were made in cyclotrons. The cyclotron method, however, is slow and extremely costly. For instance, it costs approximately \$1,000,000 and requires at least a year to produce a small quantity—a millicurie—of carbon 14 in a cyclotron. The same quantity can be produced in the chain-reacting pile at Oak Ridge for \$50.

The advantage of the radioisotope lies in the fact that a minute quantity can be followed through complicated chemical metabolic and biologic processes because their radiations tag them. They are tagged for as long as their radioactivity lasts. Present developments indicate that the greatest promise of beneficial results from atomic energy is in the use of such radioactive tracers, and scientists today are utilizing them in countless ways as both research and diagnostic tools.

During the past year, many medical institutions have availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain radioactive isotopes at low cost from the Atomic Energy Commission and this field, no doubt, offers the greatest hope as a result of study with these elements. At the University of Washington, radioactive materials are being used with effectiveness for investigating the mechanism by which drugs exert therapeutic action.

The Memorial Hospital in New York is engaged in an intensive program of research, employing these materials in the study and treatment of cancer. Cancer of the thyroid is being vigorously attacked by these workers. Vanderbilt University researchers have found radio gold exceedingly useful as a means of treating patients with chronic forms of lymphoma and Hodgkin's disease.

In Los Angeles, at the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, radiophosphorus has been used during the past year to compare the circulation of normal hearts afflicted with coronary occlusion. Doctors there have been successful in tagging red blood cells with this radioactive material so that the extent of circulation can be quantitatively measured. They have demonstrated conclusively that large numbers of accessory channels exist to bring nourishment to the heart muscles when the need arises due to coronary occlusion.

Only recently, Western Reserve University in Cleveland announced that radioactive iodine from Oak Ridge has cured or definitely improved 12 of 18



toxic goiter patients. In the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, radioactive iron has been used in anemia cases to determine the important fact of how rapidly iron entering the body as food is adapted as a constituent of red-blood-cell production. Radioiron tagged atoms can be introduced into the body and the exact path they follow and the time they emerge as blood constituents can be determined. This is obviously not a cure for anemia but it is one more vital fact added to scientific knowledge of the disease. It is well to remember that this fact and many others have been learned through the use of radioactive materials produced as byproducts of atomic energy.

Out at Bethesda, the Public Health Service is using tagged penicillin with radioactive sulfur to follow its progress through the body. These tests are expected to show specifically how penicillin reacts with blood elements to counteract the toxic effects of germ invaders.

Today, medical scientists are able to conduct research of which they had vainly dreamed for years before the development of isotopes on a large scale. The usefulness of these tracer elements is limited only by the imaginations of the men who use them. According to Dr. E. V. Cowdry, director of the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital in St. Louis, who more than a year ago received the first shipment of a pile-produced isotope from Oak Ridge, the distribution of these materials has signaled a clear path for undertaking studies that had long been dreamed of but had remained unborn until tracer material became generally available.

The use of radioactive materials has not been limited to medical research. In biological and agricultural studies, these elements have proven as important as in the study of medicine. Agricultural experimental stations are using them to study the growth and development of plants. They are being used to study the action of fertilizer and various agents on the growth of many crops and they are being used in animal studies. Scientists have been successful in tagging the virus of tobacco mosaic disease, an achievement which opens the way for tagging and studying other viruses such as influenza, the common cold, and infantile paralysis.

A hitherto unsuspected fact of plant life has been demonstrated through the use of radioactive carbon atoms produced at Oak Ridge and sent to Honolulu for research purposes. It was discovered there that sugar formed in one leaf of a large sugarcane plant during 1 hour in the sun was distributed to all parts of an 11-foot stalk within 3 days. In the Ohio Experiment Station, radioactive phosphorus and chlorine are being used to determine just how growing corn plants take up those materials, how they dispose of them, and what effects varying amounts have on their growth. Workers at the University of Florida are investigating the effects of small amounts of minerals, especially cobalt and copper, on the growth of pastures and on

grazing cattle. Other universities are conducting experiments with radioactive materials to study the food habits of insects, with the idea of producing cheaper and better poisons for use against destructive pests. The Department of Agriculture is using radioactive fertilizers to determine the rate and extent plants utilize them.

A Geiger counter, an instrument for measuring radioactivity, is used to check the progress of radioactive fertilizer materials through the plants. By taking cuttings from the plants at various times, experimenters are able to determine just how much of the radioactive fertilizer is taken up and to what part of the plant it goes. Radioisotopes also have become important as research tools in industry. Today, in petroleum engineering, in chemical engineering, in metallurgy, in synthetic rubber, in pharmaceutical investigations, in radiography, and in industrial hygiene, radioactive materials occupy a very important place.

In order to determine what happens to metal during friction and wear, steel has been made radioactive in the Oak Ridge pile for experiments on dry and lubricated friction phenomena. Just last week the results of a test involving mixing radioactive sulfur into 12 tons of coal and studying its behavior conclusively showed that the sulfur processed in the coke in either of its forms and that steel companies are no better off with one kind of coal than another.

Since the beginning of the isotope-distribution program, the Atomic Energy Commission has shipped these materials to more than three-fourths of the States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Hawaii. The countries of Australia, Argentina, Peru, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Canada, Italy, and Sweden have purchased a total of 44 shipments from the Commission under a foreign distribution program. Many other countries have made arrangements to obtain these materials and their orders are now being processed by the Commission.

In addition to the distribution of radioisotopes, the Atomic Energy Commission is giving direct aid in many fields of biological and medical research. It is conducting a health physics program which is of utmost importance to protect workers' health and to reduce any extreme costs which may be imposed by excessive margins of safety. So that it may know what protective measures are most effective, how radiation affects the body, and what methods of diagnosis and treatment are most satisfactory, the Commission has physicians, biologists, and chemists at work constantly. As a result of this continuing study, it has successfully developed new instruments for detecting radiations of several different degrees of penetrating power and it has developed improved techniques which indicate significant advances in an understanding of the problems involved in atomic-energy research and development.

The development of atomic energy as a source of power is a phase of research that is being pursued with vigor. When

we shall have commercially available power from nuclear fuels is a moot question. There have been many diverse expressions of opinion on the subject. Estimates of the time necessary to complete this project have ranged from 2 or 3 years to fully 50 years, and there are very nearly as many different opinions as there are people expressing them.

The chain-reacting piles at atomic-energy installations have demonstrated that nuclear fuel is effectively harnessed and this controlled release of atomic energy is therefore a matter of great importance today. The extremely low rate at which atomic fuel is consumed is one of the permanent advantages of nuclear power. The small amount of uranium necessary for pile-produced energy as compared with coal or other common fuels for producing equal amounts of heat are important factors to areas where transportation is a limitation.

It must be borne in mind when we envisage atomic energy as the means of operating our power plants that the unfavorable factors involved also must be weighed. The need for heavy protective shielding means that at first atomic power will probably be used only in large units where proper engineering and safety supervision can be easily maintained, and until we become more familiar with radiological hazards, atomic power plants can be operated only by personnel properly trained in radiation health supervision.

At the present time, engineering studies of the possibilities for using nuclear fuels as power sources are in progress at Oak Ridge and such possibilities will be the primary research problem of the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory.

In a recent paper describing the scientific and engineering problems involved in the production of power from nuclear fuels, the General Advisory Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission reported that it is hardly probable that any considerable portion of the world's power supply will be derived from nuclear fuels before the expiration of 20 years. Even though today we get heat from the piles at Oak Ridge and other installations, it is heat involved with intense and deadly radioactivity. For that reason, we must be content, for the present, with the by-products of such plants which are today being used as tools of research throughout the scientific world. The view that we shall eventually have a source of power in atomic-energy fuels is, however, an encouraging one. The problem will be solved but it will require years of experimentation in the fields of chemistry, metallurgy, and mechanics, of utterly new techniques, and when it is finally announced that we have developed this means of power, we can rest assured that it will be useful and safe for large segments of industry.

A program to stimulate the production of domestic uranium is now in operation and it offers private enterprise an opportunity to participate in the Nation's atomic-energy industry on its own initiative and with a profit incentive. The Commission plans to expand and con-



tinue its own exploration, development, and research relative to raw materials used in the atomic-energy program.

In order to secure the most effective administration of the Atomic Energy Act, the Congress, in setting up the Atomic Energy Commission, authorized the establishment of advisory boards to advise and make recommendations to the Commission on legislation, policies, administration, research, and other matters. There are at present four permanent advisory boards and five temporary advisory boards which have been appointed under this proviso to carry out the intentions of Congress. The permanent boards are an Advisory Committee on Biology and Medicine, an Advisory Committee for Exploration and Mining, an Advisory Committee for Isotope Distribution, and a Patent Advisory Panel. The temporary groups are an Advisory Board on Contractual Relationships, an Industrial Advisory Group, a Medical Board of Review, a Safety and Industrial Health Advisory Board, and a Committee on Scientific Personnel. The membership of these boards is made up of outstanding men in their respective fields and the advice they give and the reports they submit are of inestimable value to the Government in its long-range atomic-energy program.

There also are two permanent committees which were established by the terms of the Atomic Energy Act. One is the General Advisory Committee for advice on technical and scientific matters relating to materials, production, and research, and development. The other permanent group is the Military Liaison Committee consisting of representatives of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Atomic-energy installations are unique in that there is no precedent for their construction. They require the building of unusual types of equipment which are not available from commercial sources. They require also the services of skilled scientific engineers as well as the services of regular construction workers. In building our present plants, it is necessary at times to experiment in order to arrive finally at a goal which will serve the ends of the development program satisfactorily. It is not an easy task. Rather it is one which requires unusual skill, foresight, and patience. As long as we have atomic energy—and no doubt we always shall—new developments will require new construction and if we have the ambition to keep our country in the foreground in this field, we must be aware of this fact.

The dissemination of public and technical information concerning atomic energy has progressed very rapidly during the past year. The Commission is continually declassifying, through analysis, such material as no longer needs be classified as confidential. Declassification makes the information available for public use. At the present time there are 120 scientists and engineers serving as reviewers of classified material. During 1947 these reviewers recommended the declassification for public use of some

1,000 documents concerned with atomic energy. A number of these declassified documents have appeared in scientific journals and they have also been made available to the public through the Office of Technical Services of the United States Department of Commerce.

The dissemination of such information is in keeping with the wishes of the Congress, for it recognized in the Atomic Energy Act that "the dissemination of scientific and technical information relating to atomic energy should be permitted and encouraged so as to provide the free exchange of ideas and criticisms which is essential to scientific progress."

Congress has determined that it should be continuously informed concerning progress in this field. With that in mind, it established, by law, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy which is charged with making continuing studies of the activities of the Commission and of problems relating to the development, use, and control of atomic energy.

Since the joint committee was organized, it has been fully aware of its responsibilities and the "vast significance to the people of the United States and the world" of the problems created by this great scientific development. Consultations and executive hearings are frequently held by the committee with members of the Atomic Energy Commission and other departments and agencies of the Government that have varying degrees of responsibility in the program. Most of the committee members have undertaken inspection trips to the major atomic-energy installations in order to have first-hand acquaintance with the production requirements and problems involved in the development of atomic energy.

It is an unfortunate necessity that the greater part of our atomic-research program has instruments of destruction as its goal but such is the case in this unsettled world. At Los Alamos we are engaged in research leading toward the development and production of new and improved atomic weapons. At Eniwetok a laboratory has been established as a proving ground for routine experiments and tests of atomic weapons, but work at both these areas is cloaked in highest secrecy.

As I have said, the development of atomic weapons is an unfortunate necessity. We, as a Nation, have no desire ever to use the fruits of our weapon research but by keeping ourselves in a preeminent position through such development, it is less likely that we shall have to use them.

The history of our interest in the international control of atomic energy is an open book for all the world to see. We have offered the results of our efforts through the United Nations in exchange for a world-wide guaranty that atomic energy will be henceforth utilized only for peacetime pursuits. Naturally, our plan requires that all nations agree to inspection and control by a supreme agency, but there are some who cannot or will not surrender enough of their sovereignty to put such a plan

into effect. We have never lost hope that a solution can be arrived at whereby the only use ever to be made of this scientific power will be peaceful. We have been patient in listening to a variety of other suggestions for international control but none of them embody the guaranties we require before releasing our secret to the world. Because of this, we must continue our weapons research until such time as workable international control is adopted in good faith by all nations. We must see to it that our efforts never falter nor deviate from the intention of Congress which declared the paramount objective in the development of atomic energy shall, at all times, be the assurance of "the common defense and security" and "promoting world peace."

I am quite sure you will be interested in this cylinder of pure uranium I have in my hand. It weighs approximately 2½ pounds, but it is more pure uranium than any man ever had seen prior to 6 years ago. It is not a rare mineral, but until that time, its use was not considered important. Today, it is important because we now know that within it is the secret of destruction or the secret of construction, depending on how it is used. It is up to us and the rest of the world to make the decision as to its use. If it is to be a destructive use, we shall see and know chaos on a scale never before imagined by man. If it is to be for the benefit of mankind, then we should pursue that use with unrelenting energy.

#### LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the Labor-Federal Security supplemental appropriation bill, 1949.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

#### ANOTHER ANGLE OF THE ANTILIVESTOCK, PRO-OLEO CONTROVERSY OF OLEO VERSUS THE PEOPLE

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, section 32 of the AAA Act provided that 30 percent of the custom receipts or duties on imports was and is to be set aside for disposing of surpluses and for finding new uses for agricultural products. The imports into our country are largely agricultural and our exports are largely nonagricultural. Of the agricultural imports a large percentage is livestock products. The total imports of around \$450,000,000 for 1 year include around \$150,000,000 wool imports alone. In other words, a blank check for \$149,000,000 has been provided the Secretary of Agriculture for the present year to dispose of commodities largely as he



wishes. This is in addition to the \$70,000,000 blank check provided in the sugar bill. For what have, and what are, these funds being used? Some of the allocations are so ridiculous that one has difficulty in believing them.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the 30 percent of the customs receipts was \$149,000,000 this present year. Of this \$149,000,000 the allocations were: National school lunch, \$65,000,000; for section 32, disposal and purchase program, \$44,000,000; ECA—ERP—provided that certain amount of these funds be used, and according to the United States Department of Agriculture, this amount was \$40,000,000. This made a total of \$149,000,000.

Among the projects has been the new use for cotton. One feature has been the subsidizing of cotton for insulation purposes. The total amount used is about \$6,000,000 to a dozen corporations, but the break-down by amounts of subsidy to each corporation is "confidential information," and so stamped. It always appears rather incongruous to me to have the information about the subsidy paid each farmer available, but the subsidy to corporations held as "confidential." In other words, the taxpayer is not even entitled to know who gets his tax dollar, even though he may be paying Federal taxes on a \$600 annual income.

Section 32 funds used for purchasing food for the school-lunch program are a total of \$14,500,000 as the Department of Agriculture spokesman states that \$50,000,000 of the \$65,000,000 school-lunch program is allocated to the States.

The following are the purchases for the school-lunch program:

Tomatoes.....	\$3,000,000
Dried skim milk.....	1,265,000
Cheese.....	3,000,000
Tomato juice.....	1,120,000
Concentrated orange juice.....	3,500,000
Peanut butter.....	2,600,000
All other (fish).....	15,000
Total.....	14,500,000

You will note the \$1,265,000 for dried skim milk. Then compare it with the other items and use your own judgment. I have tried for months, years for that matter, to unravel some of the facts in regard to these section 32 funds.

My contention has been and is, first, that these funds are looked upon as easy to spend because the fund is derived by a formula that provides the money without direct appropriations from the Treasury. I noted that the President asked for a direct appropriation for the project rather than to continue to use section 32 funds. Whether the reason for this position was because it would be a better business practice to follow that procedure, or whether due to the dozen or more reductions in duties on the imports of livestock products that have been put into effect and thus reducing the amount of customs receipts and section 32 funds, I have no method of determining.

Second. These funds are being used for unwise and unwarranted purposes. Funds for the administration of the marketing agreements, including milk marketing, should either be provided by

the beneficiary of the agreements or by direct appropriations. There is surely no reason for using these section 32 funds for this purpose.

Third. You will note that millions upon millions are used to subsidize non-livestock and soil-depleting crops, although the funds are obtained largely by livestock and livestock products, as previously shown in the wool imports.

Fourth. Over \$9,000,000 of these funds secured largely from livestock imports has in the past been used to grind up tobacco and subsidize it as fertilizer and insecticide. This is one more example of incongruity in the New Deal agricultural set-up. Invite livestock imports, take 30 percent of the custom receipts, spend over \$9,000,000 to make fertilizer and insecticide, and then talk loud and long about a soil-conservation program. You will also note that it is contemplated to use \$4,400,000 of these funds this year for disposal of tobacco. Is it surprising that the consumers of America are complaining about food prices?

Fifth. Let us take a look at cotton, which has under the New Deal some 25 or more legislative acts to bolster it up until it has more subsidies than the British have traditions. In a letter from Mr. N. E. Dodd, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, on April 20, I find the following:

In addition, the Commodity Credit Corporation incurred a loss of \$19,225,915 on cotton exported in accordance with the provisions of its commodity export program.

Under the section 32 program, there was a net expenditure of \$32,805,869 for cotton export and a net expenditure of \$1,688,112 for cotton diversion.

Here we have another example of a very unwise agricultural program. The New Deal, which has now killed off 37 percent of the sheep and cut the duty by 50 percent for most livestock products, or all it could under the law, turns around and uses the funds secured thereby to subsidize cotton for export, cotton for paper, cotton for insulation. In fact, this cotton subsidy is taking place when cotton is above the support level, and when the cotton price is above parity even.

Frankly, does this make sense to you? Does it make sense to encourage the importation of livestock products and talk about soil conservation, and then turn around and oversubsidize the exports of soil-depleting crops? In plain English that is just plain "screw."

Sixth. Look at the use of these funds for the other soil-depleting crops and compare them with the use of funds for soil-conservation crops and products associated with conservation of the soil.

Seventh. Also, note that the milk for the school-lunch program is skim milk. No doubt about skim milk being a good food, although children surely should have an ample supply of vitamin A. This skim milk is not fortified with vitamin A. We are spending millions to obtain nutritional facts. Why not make use of what little we know about them now?

If one follows the use of these funds over the years, and even at this time one is compelled to see in it just one more example of the many examples

whereby the present administration is antilivestock in its approach at every turn in the agricultural economic road. The expenditure of these funds also gives one more example of how allergic this administration is to dairying in general and butterfat in particular. Huge shipments of butterfat are made to our friends across the sea. They are not allergic to butterfat. They prefer evaporated milk to skim milk. They prefer, or at least they purchased, our top beef cattle when the meat cost them 50 cents per pound and they could have purchased defatted milk at 10 cents per pound, although it had 35.6 percent digestible protein in it, which is twice what the meat contains.

Eighth. This administration has not only killed the goats for the Navajos, it has reduced the sheep by 37 percent in the past 5 years; there are 40 percent less hogs on the farms than 5 years ago; the cattle numbers have been reduced by 6,000,000; milk cow numbers are smaller than they were 15 years ago when the New Deal took over. The duties on imports of livestock and livestock products have been reduced a dozen times while this administration was erecting more trade barriers than ever before in the history of our country for cotton and other soil-depleting crops. They replaced tariffs with embargoes. They placed an embargo on the imports of many of the soil-depleting crops. They cannot lower the duties on livestock products much more. A few days ago the Geneva boys reduced the duty on defatted milk to 1½ cents a pound, which is three-eighths of 1 cent per quart.

The American farmer still has one hope. He cannot be compelled—that is, not yet—to follow the crackpot schemes as promoted by Mr. Luckman. If the poultrymen had followed his advice, eggs would have been a dollar a dozen today, yes, more scarce than the teeth of the hens Mr. Luckman had channeled for execution.

The hope of the American farmer is now largely based on two factors. One is the continuation of the Steagall amendment and the second is a Secretary of Agriculture that will follow the spirit of the Steagall amendment. The President is soon to appoint a new Secretary of Agriculture, and it is hoped the selection will be a secretary for agriculture as well as a Secretary of Agriculture.

Another example of what is in the minds of the groups that are so anxious to increase the imports of livestock and livestock products by lowering the duty on them, and then secure section 32 funds, is provided by the letter of April 16 of the Farm Commissioners Council, 220 Raleigh Hotel. They point out that the proposed world wheat agreement is to provide that section 32 funds be provided to export wheat, another soil-depleting crop that has 18 cents per bushel fertilizer value.

Must the livestock industry forever be subjected to these unfair and senseless approaches?



OTHER SECTION 32 FUNDS SHOWING THE APPROVED PROGRAM AND OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FROM THE \$44,000,000 APPROPRIATED DIRECTLY FOR PURCHASES OUTSIDE THE SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM APPROPRIATION OF \$65,000,000 AND THE \$40,000,000-ERA ECA FUNDS

The official table is as follows:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities approved programs and obligations by commodities, July 1, 1947, to Mar. 31, 1948

Approved programs	Amount of approved programs, Mar. 31 1948	Obligations incurred—	
		July 1, 1947, to Mar. 31, 1948	During March
PURCHASES FOR DIRECT DISTRIBUTION			
Apple, fresh.....	\$2,445,000	\$625,234	\$625,234
Pear, fresh.....	393,750	211,272	57
Dried fruit.....	4,850,000	3,641,738	417,726
Dried fig.....	1,220,000	987,260	-4,795
Grapefruit juice, canned.....	3,500,000	2,590,395	2,590,395
Irish potato.....	9,500,000	4,547,305	631,721
Sweetpotato.....	1,500,000	791,068	34,644
General vegetable.....	1,125,000	123,074	1,558
Tree nuts.....	1,280,000	834,900	34,900
Egg.....	5,000,000	695,675	43,439
Prior year transportation costs.....	157	157	
Total.....	30,813,907	15,048,078	5,174,877
EXPORTATION			
Cotton.....	2,000,000	1,963,728	200,243
DIVERSION			
Cotton:			
Insulation.....	1,000,000	813,625	
Paper.....	200,000	190,000	190,000
Pear, fresh.....	135,000	22,892	22,892
Irish potato.....	1,000,000	389,060	389,060
Total.....	2,335,000	1,415,577	601,952
Administration of marketing agreements and orders.....	700,000	454,875	52,500
Other administrative expenses.....	1,060,000	842,274	31,178
Total.....	1,760,000	1,297,149	83,678
Grand total.....	36,908,907	19,724,532	6,120,752

Then we come to the \$40,000,000 of these section 32 funds that were or are to be used by ECA or ERP. This is as follows:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, commodity allocations, and obligations by commodities, fiscal year 1948

PROGRAM AND COMMODITY		Commodity allocation as of Apr. 15, 1948	
<b>Purchases for direct distribution:</b>			
Apple, fresh.....	\$2,445,000		
Pear, fresh.....	393,750		
Apple, peach, prune, raisin, dried.....	6,350,000		
Dried fig.....	1,220,000		
Grapefruit juice, canned.....	3,500,000		
Irish potato.....	10,000,000		
Sweetpotato.....	1,250,000		
General vegetable.....	875,000		
Tree nuts.....	1,280,000		
Egg.....	11,750,000		
Prior year costs.....	157		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>39,063,907</b>		

Commodity allocation as of Apr. 19, 1948	
<b>Exportation:</b>	
Cotton.....	\$2,600,000
Dried fruit.....	7,500,000
Eggs.....	7,116,093
Flax.....	600,000
Hemp.....	600,000
Tobacco.....	4,400,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>22,816,093</b>
<b>Diversion:</b>	
Cotton insulation.....	1,000,000
Cotton paper.....	200,000
Pear, fresh.....	135,000
Irish potato.....	4,000,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,335,000</b>
<b>Administration of marketing agreements and orders.....</b>	<b>700,000</b>
<b>Other administrative expenses.....</b>	<b>1,460,000</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,160,000</b>
<b>Allotments and transfers.....</b>	<b>450,000</b>
<b>Total allocated.....</b>	<b>69,825,000</b>
<b>Total funds available.....</b>	<b>84,023,929</b>
<b>Unallocated funds<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>14,198,929</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reserved for other possible requirements under the Economic Cooperation Administration.

WHY IS IT THAT CONSUMERS PAY MORE AND THE FARMERS RECEIVE LESS FOR THEIR PRODUCTS? HOW ABOUT MILK AND PORK?

Mr. Speaker, it is a well-known fact that milk in the United States increased 9 percent in price in 1947 over 1946. Yet see how the consumer is being squeezed. In many of the eastern cities milk would be 12 cents per quart if the farmer gave the milk to the distributor.

Let us take a look at pork prices in the butcher shops. In many places these prices have reached a high. But what has happened to the producer of pork?

The following statistics were received from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, on April 20, 1948:

Hog prices at Chicago based on weighted average	
Week ending:	Price per 100 pounds
1947	
Feb. 8.....	\$24.16
Mar. 8.....	28.16
Apr. 5.....	25.63
1948	
Feb. 7.....	24.86
Mar. 6.....	22.18
Apr. 3.....	20.28
Apr. 10.....	20.18
Apr. 17.....	20.29

Do you note that hogs were 27 percent higher in Chicago on March 8, 1947, than on March 6, 1948, and 39 percent higher than on April 10, 1948? Do you also note that these hog prices are not much above the support level? Yet the consumer is expected to pay an all-time high, regardless of what the producers receive.

Fourteen of the largest dairy companies in the United States showed net profits of over \$4,000,000 less in 1947 than they had in 1946, while most of the other big industries showed enormous increases in net profits.

For example, the manufacturers of cotton goods showed an increase of \$61,000,000. The big corporations handling petroleum products showed an increase

of over \$400,000,000 net profits. The 13 large manufacturers of agricultural implements showed an increase from \$45,000,000 net income in 1946 to \$96,000,000 net income in 1947, or an increase of \$41,000,000. The electrical-equipment people, probably from our distinguished colleague's home—Mr. CORBETT, of Pittsburgh—showed an increase in net profits from one hundred and thirteen million in 1946 to two hundred and seventy-two million in 1947. The 28 automobile and truck companies showed an increase in net profits from \$121,000,000 in 1946 to \$450,000,000 in 1947. It seems that the handlers of dairy products are just about the only corporations in the United States that showed less net income in 1947 than in 1946, and yet we have Members from industrial districts that want to further rip the largest segment of American agriculture.

The average milk price for 1947 increased only 2 percent over 1946 in the State of Wisconsin, and in 1947 the Wisconsin average milk price was 17 percent below the national average. In the State of Minnesota the average milk price for 1947 increased only 1 cent per hundred-weight over 1946, and the 1947 average milk price in Minnesota was almost 19 percent below the national average.

LARD VERSUS OLEOMARGARINE

Mr. Speaker, there has been considerable research work done in connection with lard. It is now deodorized the same as vegetable oils are deodorized. This deodorized lard is tasteless. No doubt butter-tasting acids could be added to make it taste like butter and vitamin A could be added.

A pound of lard with 4,080 calories purchased at 23 cents gives the consumer 177 calories for 1 cent.

A pound of oleomargarine with 3,325 calories purchased at 39 cents gives the consumer 85 calories for 1 cent. This is less than one-half as many calories per cent or per dollar in purchasing oleo as when lard is purchased.

With the antilivestock and the protection attitude of the present administration, one would not expect much support for research work about the food value of these two products. But this is the picture:

DID YOU KNOW THAT EVERY POUND OF OIL IN OLEOMARGARINE IS SUBSIDIZED?—IS THIS SUBSIDY 1 CENT OR 10 CENTS PER POUND?—WHO KNOWS?

Mr. Speaker, every pound of oleomargarine produced is subsidized by the Federal Treasury. While old bossie standing on the hillside stands on her own four feet, her products are compelled to compete with federally subsidized oils used in oleomargarine. Although the oleomargarine manufacturers are producing three times as much oleo as before the war and making two to five times the profits as during the war, they are now banded together to try to ruin the dairy industry, the greatest and largest agricultural industry of our Nation.

The following found on page 76 of the hearings before the Agricultural Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee is an indication of one of the many, many subsidies that are being



paid by the Federal Treasury on oil-producing crops:

Crops:	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1947
Cotton, upland.....	\$10,986,182.14
Peanuts.....	664,367.11
Cotton, American Egyptian.....	14,797.73
Soybeans.....	435,210.93

The above are some of the losses that have taken place in the past few months.

Every drop of oil in every pound of oleo is subsidized out of the Federal Treasury. The dairy cow stands on her own four feet, but her products are compelled to compete with a federally subsidized imitation and not a substitute.

DORIS FLEESON STATES, "FARMERS HAVE ELEPHANTS' MEMORIES"

Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot of talk about what the housewife was going to do at the ballot box next November 2 in regard to the position that Congressmen might take on the oleomargarine legislation. To begin with, this is a reflection on the intelligence of the American housewife. What position will the signers of this discharge petition be in on November 2 if by chance this bill should become law and then the price of oleomargarine is 10 or 15 cents higher than it is at the present time? Will the housewife then feel that she has been misled and used as an agent to mislead her Congressman in this question? Or will she think that the Congressman should have had the facts before he voted and that he should have voted to protect her pocketbook against the higher prices that she will have to pay if this bill becomes law? The price of oils has already advanced, but of course the price of oleomargarine has not advanced in proportion—why? Because 26 corporations have a monopoly on oleomargarine and it would be very unwise for them to raise the price of oleo until at least the bill has been considered in the legislative Halls of this Congress.

In this connection I might call your attention to another situation that has been brought out by Doris Fleeson in a recent column, the heading is "The farmers remember." She states that farmers have elephants' memories. This might be well to think about as of November 2, 1948. Farmers are not subjected to high-pressure propaganda measures. They are not apt to even write many letters, but I am sure that Doris Fleeson is right in her analysis, and I wish to support her contentions because the farmers do have very, very, very good memories. They have ways of knowing who their friends are, and who are just making believe they are their friends, but who also forget at the crucial time. Their American way of protest is not by making a vocal protest, but by voting to support people that do not two-time or double-cross them.

TAKE HEED WHILE THERE IS STILL TIME; DO NOT DENY MILK TO SOME MOTHER'S BABY

Mr. Speaker, the April 22, 1948, report of the United States Department of Agriculture on storage stocks of evaporated milk shows the following:

Stocks of evaporated milk reported quarterly by wholesale grocers

Quarter ending—	Number of firms	Evaporated milk	
		Thousands of pounds	Days' supply <sup>1</sup>
Mar. 31, 1947.....	607	31,663	26
June 30, 1947.....	581	35,689	27
Sept. 30, 1947.....	563	42,294	32
Dec. 31, 1947.....	569	32,530	26
Mar. 31, 1948.....	564	28,957	11

<sup>1</sup> Approximately 85 percent of the firms reporting estimated the number of days their stocks would last at prevailing rate of sales. The number of "days' supply" represent the weighted average of those estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Revised to include late reports.

Remember that millions of babies are raised on evaporated milk, and remember the 58-percent increase in the baby numbers. Note that on March 31, 1948 there was only a 21-day supply held by the wholesale grocers of our country. The manufacturers usually have about a 30-day supply in storage in addition. Is it surprising that the 250,000 cases for foreign shipment are being acquired so carefully?

The dairy industry is in enough difficulty without getting into the oleo-versus-the-people controversy.

WHAT STATES ARE PRODUCING DAIRY PRODUCTS AT THE LOWEST PRICES?—WHY THEN THE EFFORT TO WEAKEN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY OF THIS SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES WITH THE OLEO BILL?

Mr. Speaker, I include the official 1947 returns to farms for milk at this point:

Milk, wholesale: Annual average price per 100 pounds received by farmers in 1947, by States

Alabama.....	\$5.37
Arizona.....	4.93
Arkansas.....	4.50
California.....	4.39
Colorado.....	4.44
Connecticut.....	5.65
Delaware.....	4.83
Florida.....	6.62
Georgia.....	5.57
Idaho.....	3.59
Illinois.....	3.92
Indiana.....	4.25
Iowa.....	3.82
Kansas.....	3.91
Kentucky.....	4.12
Louisiana.....	5.71
Maine.....	4.67
Maryland.....	5.28
Massachusetts.....	5.44
Michigan.....	4.27
Minnesota.....	3.43
Mississippi.....	4.63
Missouri.....	4.08
Montana.....	3.87
Nebraska.....	3.93
Nevada.....	3.85
New Hampshire.....	5.26
New Jersey.....	5.37
New Mexico.....	5.65
New York.....	4.54
North Carolina.....	5.15
North Dakota.....	3.77
Ohio.....	4.36
Oklahoma.....	4.23
Oregon.....	4.69
Pennsylvania.....	4.80
Rhode Island.....	5.66
South Carolina.....	5.46
South Dakota.....	3.98
Texas.....	5.44
Tennessee.....	4.64
Utah.....	3.94

Vermont.....	\$4.87
Virginia.....	5.10
Washington.....	4.57
West Virginia.....	4.77
Wisconsin.....	3.52
Wyoming.....	3.85

United States average..... 4.24

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

What do these figures indicate? Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota produce one-fourth of the milk of the Nation. Milk in these States in 1947 gave the farmer in Iowa a return of \$3.82 per 100 pounds, Wisconsin a return of \$3.52 per 100 pounds, and Minnesota a return of \$3.43 per 100 pounds. You will note that farmers in some of the other States received from 70 to 90 percent more than the farmers of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

Then why, I ask, do you people of other States take action to lower and injure the milk prices of the farmers of these three States in particular and of the dairy farmers of our country in general?

Remember that the per capita consumption of milk and dairy products in the United States will in 1948, the fifteenth year of the "more abundant life," be the smallest in the history of our country. Remember there are less milk cows on the farms of the United States than there were 15 years ago, when the "more abundant life" came into being. Remember that this oleo bill is just one act on the part of this antilivestock administration, which has demonstrated time after time how allergic it is to butterfat and dairy products.

This oleo bill means higher fluid milk prices; it means that the consumer, if he can still find it in the market place, will pay more for beef and veal; it means that milk cattle numbers will be further reduced and cause higher prices for hides and shoes; and, finally, it means a body blow to soil conservation and soil-fertility conservation of our soils. All the housewife will have out of the passage of this bill will be an opportunity to pay more for oleomargarine. She may find this out by election day, too.

The average price of American cheese for 1947 was 36.04 cents per pound. This cheese has 23 percent protein and is the poor man's meat. The farmer should not be held responsible for prices. The United States Department of Agriculture has much responsibility as to prices, whether high or low.

#### ANTILIVESTOCK ATTITUDE OF PRESENT ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Speaker, the following shows the results of the antilivestock attitude of our present Agricultural Department:

Rank of Wisconsin among other States in cash receipts for farm marketing

1941.....	Sixth.
1942.....	Seventh.
1943.....	Do.
1944.....	Sixth.
1945.....	Seventh.
1946.....	Sixth.
1947.....	Eleventh. <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

Income for dairy products in the United States increased 9 percent in 1947 whereas other commodities increased 25 percent.



The present Secretary of Agriculture, not for agriculture, has refused to even announce a support price for milk and dairy products, even though the House has passed a bill requiring him to do so.

The Department of Agriculture put a 10-cent per pound support price under defatted or dried skim milk when the OPA even allowed it to sell for 14½ cents per pound.

The Secretary of Agriculture found plenty of time and plenty of money to spend on nonlivestock crops and even subsidized cotton both domestically and in foreign trade when cotton was above parity in price.

President Truman is soon to appoint a new Secretary of Agriculture. I hope he finds one that cannot only read the Steagall amendment, but one that is not so allergic to dairy products in general and manufactured dairy products in particular. I hope he finds one that does tell the American people not to eat butterfat in one form at \$1 per pound, but eat it most generously at \$2 per pound.

When the Government wants a dairy product like dried skim where the support price of 10 cents per pound is not over one-half what the support should be, the Agricultural Department does not accept the offerings but has nerve enough to tell the manufacturers of this product if they will reduce the price of the offerings they will consider the offering.

The 1947 price that farmers received in Wisconsin over 1946 was 2 percent, and the increase in price in Minnesota of 1947 over 1946 was less than 1 cent per hundredweight.

#### SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 295. An act to further amend the thirteenth paragraph of section 127a of the National Defense Act, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 309. An act designating American Indian Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 657. An act to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, so as to authorize crediting of service as a cadet, midshipman, or aviation cadet for pay purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 1206. An act for the relief of Jack O'Donnell Graves; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1050. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to promote the mining of potash on the public domain," approved February 7, 1927, so as to provide for the disposition of the rentals and royalties from leases issued or renewed under the act entitled "An act to authorize exploration for and disposition of potassium," approved October 2, 1917; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 1052. An act to fix the salaries of certain justices and judges of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1062. An act for the relief of Mrs. Christine West and Mrs. Jesse West; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1216. An act to repeal that part of section 3 of the act of June 24, 1926 (44 Stat. 767), as amended, and that part of section 13a of the act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 166), as amended by the act of July 2, 1926 (44

Stat. 781), relating to the percentage, in time of peace, of enlisted personnel employed in aviation tactical units of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Armed Services.

S. 1287. An act for the relief of James B. Walsh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1599. An act to prescribe the pay and allowance of aviation cadets in the United States Air Force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 1925. An act to convey certain land to the city of Pierre, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 1933. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in the State of Montana to School District 55, Roosevelt County, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 1941. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to John F. Compton, formerly John Crazy Bull, a patent in fee to certain land; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 2033. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize an increase of the number of cadets at the United States Military Academy and to provide for maintaining the corps of cadets at authorized strength," approved June 3, 1942 (56 Stat. 306); to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 2034. An act to increase the number of midshipmen allowed at the United States Naval Academy from the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 2518. An act to amend the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs and agencies of the United Nations, and to make other provision with respect to the participation of the United States in such organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. J. Res. 206. Joint resolution consenting to an interstate boundary compact by and between the States of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 334. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of James Harold Nesbitt, a minor;

H. R. 344. An act for the relief of Sylvester T. Starling;

H. R. 761. An act for the relief of the estate of Anthony D. Chamberlain, deceased;

H. R. 762. An act for the relief of Dudley Tarver;

H. R. 1275. An act to authorize the payment of certain claims for medical treatment of persons in the naval service; to repeal section 1586 of the Revised Statutes; and for other purposes;

H. R. 1667. An act for the relief of the estate of T. L. Morris;

H. R. 1747. An act for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Lee Novick and others;

H. R. 2399. An act for the relief of Joseph W. Beyer;

H. R. 2622. An act to authorize loans for Indians, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2728. An act for the relief of Darwin Slump;

H. R. 3113. An act for the relief of Bessie B. Blacknall;

H. R. 3323. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Coulter;

H. R. 4090. An act to equalize retirement benefits among members of the Nurse Corps of the Army and the Navy, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4399. An act for the relief of James C. Smith, Stephen A. Bodkin, Charles A. Marlin, Andrew J. Perlik, and Albert N. James;

H. R. 4571. An act for the relief of the estate of Carl N. Nall; and

H. J. Res. 242. Joint resolution to confirm title in fee simple in Joshua Britton to certain lands in Jefferson County, Ill.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 36 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 28, 1948; at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1496. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting his refusal to transmit to the House of Representatives the letter relating to Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, dated May 15, 1947, written by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and addressed to W. Averell Harriman, Secretary of Commerce (H. Doc. No. 625); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

1497. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Commonwealth of Virginia a right-of-way for public-highway purposes in certain lands at Pungo, Va.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1498. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the request of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics for authority to undertake certain projects for the development of class 4 and larger airports which, in his opinion, should be undertaken during the fiscal year 1949; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1499. A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of Dorrance Ulvin, former certifying officer, and for the relief of Guy F. Allen, former Chief Disbursing Officer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 551. Resolution providing for consideration of House Joint Resolution 334, joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to the compact on regional education entered into between the Southern States at Tallahassee, Fla., on February 8, 1948; without amendment (Rept. No. 1820). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. KEEFE: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 6355. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the Federal Security Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1821). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LECOMPTE: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 552. Resolution relative to the contested-election case of Mankin against Davis, Fifth Congressional District of Georgia; without amendment (Rept. No. 1822). Referred to the House Calendar.



Mr. LeCOMPTE: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 553. Resolution relative to the contested-election case of Lowe against Davis, Fifth Congressional District of Georgia; without amendment (Rept. No. 1823). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 559. Resolution waiving points of order against the bill H. R. 6355, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the Federal Security Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1824). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KEEFE:

H. R. 6355. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the Federal Security Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 6356. A bill to permit refund or credit to brewers of taxes paid on beer lost or wasted in bottling operations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 6357. A bill to extend the loan benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to certain widows of veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FISHER:

H. R. 6358. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a free bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Del Rio, Tex.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRANT of Indiana:

H. R. 6359. A bill to encourage the construction of rental dwellings by allowing building costs to be deducted, for income-tax purposes, over a period of 60 months; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 6360. A bill to revise, codify, and enact into law title 14 of the United States Code entitled "Coast Guard"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SNYDER:

H. R. 6361. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 so as to permit disabled employees to receive annuities irrespective of any earnings in service for hire or in self-employment; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEVENSON:

H. R. 6362. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to reclassify the salaries of postmasters, officers, and employees of the postal service; to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation; and for other purposes," approved July 6, 1945, with respect to clerks in air-mail field railway post offices; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. J. Res. 388. Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation for construction of buildings and facilities in or near the University of Alaska for research in Arctic health; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MERROW:

H. Con. Res. 190. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that there should be a bipartisan platform on foreign policy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GAMBLE:

H. Res. 554. Resolution authorizing the printing as a House document and the printing of additional copies of the High Cost of Housing; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HOPE:

H. Res. 555. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives to have printed for its use

additional copies of the hearings held before said committee during the Eightieth Congress, Long-Range Agricultural Policy; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. LeCOMPTE:

H. Res. 557. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of Senate Document No. 146; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 558. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of Senate Document No. 149, Eightieth Congress, second session; to the Committee on House Administration.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 6363. A bill for the relief of Commander John Lester Wilfong, United States Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. R. 6364. A bill for the relief of the Quality Coal Mining Co., Pikeville, Tenn.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6365. A bill for the relief of J. M. Arthur; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1841. By Mr. HOEVEN: Petition of various students of Westmar College, Le Mars, Iowa, relative to endorsement of House Concurrent Resolutions 59 and 68 and Senate Concurrent Resolution 24; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1842. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution of Wisconsin Restaurant Association, Milwaukee, Wis., opposing repeal of tax on oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1843. By Mr. WELCH: Resolution No. 7402, passed by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, endorsing the Pillar Point breakwater project and memorializing Congress to enact legislation authorizing the construction of said project; to the Committee on Public Works.

1844. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Mrs. Thelma E. Roby, St. Cloud, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1845. Also, petition of Miss Myrtle Wells, St. Cloud, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## SENATE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1948

(Legislative day of Thursday, April 22, 1948)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rabbi Herman Eliot Snyder, Sinai Temple, Springfield, Mass., offered the following prayer:

We pray unto our God who instilled His spirit in all humanity. Thou didst teach us the common brotherhood of man. Thou didst reveal Thyself as the emancipator of the enslaved. Thou didst instruct us to worship Thee in acts of loving kindness and justice.

We pray that our beloved Nation may be preserved as a citadel of righteousness, as the protagonist of justice, and as a constant example of human kindness and mercy. We pray that we may be instruments of Thy will in establishing Thy kingdom on earth, to the end that people everywhere may live in peace and security without fear of the tomorrows to come.

Protect Thou and inspire the guardians of our liberties and freedom, that the generations to come may bless their vision and devotion. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. SALTONSTALL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, April 26, 1948, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolution:

On April 26, 1948:

S. J. Res. 207. Joint resolution to provide for the commemoration of the sesquicentennial anniversary of the establishment of the Department of the Navy.

On April 27, 1948:

S. 329. An act for the relief of Gentaro Takahashi;

S. 936. An act for the relief of Burnett A. Pyle;

S. 1583. An act to provide for the conveyance to the State of Maryland, for the use of the University of Maryland, of the northern portion of a parcel of land previously constituting a part of the campus of the university and previously conveyed by the State of Maryland to the United States for the use of the Bureau of Mines; and

S. 560. An act to prohibit the operation of gambling ships, and for other purposes.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1481) to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in the District, with amendments in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2409) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, approved July 16, 1947," with an amendment in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2195) to amend and extend the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6055)